MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

Crackdown on 'Sedition'--Cairo radio carried live President Anwar as-Sadat's 5 September address to a joint meeting of the People's Assembly on the Consultative Council on recent sectarian disturbances in the country and steps taken to end them. As-Sadat attacked rumormongering by Coptic Christian and Muslim religious leaders, which, he said, aimed at magnifying differences between the peoples and destroying national unity, citing as an example of this the disturbance in June at Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. Emphasizing that the disturbers of national unity had violated the dictum "no politics in religion, no religion in politics," As-Sadat took to task the Muslim Brotherhood for its political activities and publications. As-Sadat said it had to "pay the price" and then lamented he had released its members from prison. As-Sadat warned that although he has lists of thousands of names, only the "heads" have been arrested in order to provide the rest with an opportunity to return to acceptable ways. He also singled out an Alexandria imam as guilty of mixing politics with religion. As-Sadat next attacked political parties and organizations he said were guilty of introducing religious elements to their politics and collaborating with Islamic religious groups. He mentioned the Labor Party newspaper's opposition to the government call not to involve religion in politics on the grounds that Islam is both political and religious. The Egyptian president denied that recent arrests of those accused of contributing to sectarian disturbances and unrest constituted an attack on the opposition, saying that of the 1,500 arrested, 250 are criminals and only 30 are opposition figures. He added that the Constitution includes provisions allowing the government to seek dissolution of any political party, but he disclaimed any such wish, although he said there were parties that deserved this fate.

Concluding his address, As-Sadat announced eight measures to be taken by the government to stem "sectarian sedition" in the country: prohibition of the exploitation of religion for political or party aims; detention of those guilty of threatening national unity or social peace; sequestration of the assets of organizations or groups guilty of threatening national unity or social peace; dissolution of societies that have jeopardized national unity or social peace; cancellation of publication licenses for some newspapers and printed matter; transfer to other posts of some teachers at universities and institutions of higher education responsible for "harmful" educational activities; transfer to other jobs of some journalists responsible for harmfully shaping public opinion; and cancellation of the appointment of Anba Shenudah III as pope of Alexandria and patriarch of the Coptic Church and establishment of a committee of bishops to discharge his duties.

MENA carried the texts of additional measures issued by President as-Sadat on 5 September. They provide for the establishment of a higher committee for national unity; amendment of the Law on Political Parties, specifying penalties for establishing or belonging to an illegal party; and the calling of voters to a 10 September public referendum on the measures announced by the president.

MENA also reported that after As-Sadat delivered his speech he told foreign reporters that further arrests are a possibility. He described his actions as a "purge," but denied he was "demolishing the opposition." MENA later said the 7 September Cairo press would publish a list containing the names of 1,536 persons who have been detained and are to be interrogated by the prosecutor over the next few days.

Reaction to As-Sadat Measures--MENA reported that Coptic Bishop Anba Samuel and two other bishop-members of the newly-created committee replacing former Coptic Pope Shenudah III visited the Presidential Office in 'Abidin Palace on 7 September where they were received by the Presidential Office secretary. MENA noted that the bishops wrote in the visitors' book that they pledged to serve the country and they pledged to President as-Sadat that

they would work for the protection of national unity and social peace.

AFP reported that an "uneasy calm" prevailed in Cairo on 6 September following As-Sadat's speech of the previous day. At the religious service held at St Mark's Coptic Cathedral, the priest made no mention of Pope Shenudah's dismissal. AFP added that the nearby An-Nur Mosque, a meeting place for fundamentalist Muslims, was empty that day.

Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt radio reported on the evening of 5 September that an Egyptian Labor Party statement has rejected all Egyptian Government accusations and described its arrest campaign as an effort to cover up its own domestic and foreign policy failures. Meanwhile, Damascus radio said a newsletter issued in Beirut by the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party on 6 September attacked the measures taken by As-Sadat as a "policy of suppression and terrorism."

Iran

Security Situation--Tehran radio reported that Revolution Prosecutor General 'Ali Qoddusi died at Shohada Hospital on the afternoon of 5 September as a result of fatal head and leg wounds he sustained when a bomb exploded beneath his office earlier that morning. The radio noted the appointment of Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi, formerly head of the East Azarbayjan Islamic Revolution Courts, as his replacement. The radio also reported the death on 5 September of hospitalized Iranian Police Chief Vahid-Dastgerdi, who was wounded in the 30 August bombing of the Prime Ministry building.

Reporting further recent actions against opponents of the regime, Tehran radio said revolution guards killed or wounded 23 Kurdish rebels and arrested 3 members of the opposition near Semiron. Shiraz radio also reported that a number of Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters were arrested by guards during house searches in Shiraz and Abadeh. AFP reported that the authorities executed 25 dissidents in Mazandaran and Lorestan. It also cited Iranian newspapers as reporting that a number of revolution guards were killed in clashes with rebels in Kordestan and Baluchestan and that several government supporters were assassinated recently, including a prominent Esfahan clergyman.

Reacting to Qoddusi's death, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in a message, carried by Tehran radio, that those responsible for such killings have gone insane and, finding themselves despised by the nation, are taking revenge on the people. the radio later carried a statement addressed to the Supreme Judicial Council by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. He said the recent bombings of the Prime Ministry and the Prosecutor General's Office point up the weakness of the nation's intelligence and security network and indicate the need for its reorganization and the creation of a powerful, independent organization having broad legal powers to prevent anti-Islamic plots from coming to fruition. AFP cited the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI as calling for the creation of a ministry devoted to security and led by a person with strong powers. Reporting on a 7 September meeting between the Cabinet and Ayatollah Khomeyni, Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani said in a Tehran radio interview that Khomeyni had given orders for personalities to be better guarded. Urging opposition groups to lay down their arms, Mahdavi-Kani admitted that "unidentified elements" have infiltrated some revolutionary organizations and said Iran's intelligence service should be strengthened.

Embassy Seizure--The LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION reported that British police arrested 54 Iranian students who had briefly occupied their country's consulate in London on 7 September. According to AFP, the students said they were Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters and were conducting a peaceful protest against the Khomeyni regime.

Oil Agreements--According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, the Oil Ministry has announced the abrogation of all agreements and contracts signed with foreign oil companies by the former regime.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Froces communique, broadcast by Baghdad radio on 4 September, claimed that Iraqi forces had killed 291 men and destroyed 17 tanks of the Iranian forces in the Susangerd area. Two Iranian fighter planes were also reported shot down in southern battle areas. Another communique carried by the radio on 6 September indicated that since the previous night another 330 Iranians had been killed and another 9 tanks destroyed. In remarks reported by PARS, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi denied the veracity of 3 September Iraqi claims that 5,000 Iranian troops had been killed in recent fighting in the Susangerd and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions. According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio on 7 September, fighting continued over the weekend along a number of southern and western fronts with Iranian forces repulsing Iraqi attacks in the Susangerd, Dehlaviyeh and Bazi Deraz region.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio on 7 September broadcast a 30 August resolution issued by the DRA Council of Ministers announcing that soldiers and NCO's who completed military service prior to 22 October 1978 and are under 35 years of age are to be called up for an additional year of military service. The radio later carried a recorded statement by Chief of General Staff Maj Gen Baba Jan in which he said additional service by this category of veteran is necessary "for maintaining the country's security" and that interference by outside forces in Afghan domestic affairs is expanding daily. In a related item carried by the radio on 6 September, a Defense Ministry official said in an interview that troops whose terms of "extra service" are coming to an end will be released from duty starting 1 December 1981.

Afghan-Pakistani Relations

Karachi radio reported that two Afghan MiG-17 aircraft strafed a militia post inside Pakistan on 5 September, injuring several people. According to Kabul radio, a DRA military spokesman denied the report. Meanwhile, Karachi radio also reported that Afghan troops briefly intruded into Pakistani territory on 7 September.

Lebanon

Delaware Assassination--Beirut radio reported that French Ambassador Louis Delamare died of his wounds after a number of unknown armed men shot him when he was returning to his residence by car on 4 September. PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denounced the assassination, cabling his condolences to French President Francois Mitterrand. In the message, carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, 'Arafat told Mitterrand that the assassination was directed against the French Government's attempts to secure justice and stability in Lebanon. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Phalangist party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil also condemned the killing. While AFP cited an Iranian Foreign Ministry representative as denouncing Delamare's assassination, the clandestine Radio Iran accused the Iranian regime of involvement in the incident and INA also cited "Free Lebanon" radio as reporting that an Iranian organization had claimed responsibility. Among a number of other accusations, Amman radio, citing AD-DUSTUR, claimed that Israeli agents were responsible for the murder of Delamare, since Israel is the "only side" to benefit from it.

Security Situation--UNIFIL forces exchanged fire with southern border strip Christian militias on 5 September, Beirut radio reported. According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF spokesman denied UNIFIL claims that IDF units were involved in the firing. In remarks broadcast by the Voice of Hope radio on 6 September, militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad warned UNIFIL to "act more seriously" against Palestinian "terrorists."

Reporting on the efforts to improve security in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio citied an Arab followup committee source as saying that a new attempt to reopen roads between the eastern and western sectors of the capital would begin on 8 September.

Libya

JANA reported the arrival in Tripoli on 7 September of a Czechoslovak delegation led by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak that is scheduled to make a 3-day visit. Husak was received at the airport by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salm Jallud and other officials. According to a statement made by Husak, talks are planned on broadening the fields of joint cooperation between Libya and the CSSR.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISRAELIS, HADDAD REPORTEDLY ADVANCE IN LEBANON

NC061557 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] In south Lebanon, a joint infantry unit made up of Israeli forces and forces of the rightist renegade Major Haddad advanced into the outskirts of the village of Yatir, southern Lebanon, at around 2255 last night. The unit clashed with the inhabitants of the village which is located in the area controlled by the UN forces. The UNIFIL spokesman Innur Goksel this morning stated in the occupied territory that members of the Dutch contingent of the UN forces yesterday exchanged fire with the rightist militias. He added that the rightist militias had fired several shells at the position of the UN forces, resulting in serious material damage, but no casualties were reported.

'ARAFAT'S REACTION TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S MURDER

LD051210 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Reactions to the assassination in Beirut yesterday of French Ambassador Louis Delamare can be summed up in one word--cowardly. [passage omitted] In Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat thinks the murder was aimed first of all against the good offices undertaken by the French Government throughout the Middle East. This is what PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi told our special correspondent in Beirut Alain Chalvron:

[Begin Al-Labadi recording] Yasir 'Arafat has already sent a telegram to President Mitterrand condemning this criminal act. We consider Mr Delamare to have been a friend of the Palestinian cause. He was a seasoned diplomat who served his government and his people. We have charged all the secret services of the Palestinian resistance with finding the assassins. Mr 'Arafat is personally committed to this because he loved and respected Mr Delamare. [end recording]

CABLES SENT BY PALESTINIANS PROTESTING AL-AQSA DIG

NC080913 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The popular committees in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah camps and the city of Sidon have sent a joint cable to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] denouncing the aggressive and oppressive forces' flagrant violation of our holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and lauding the honorable and dignified stand adopted by our people in the occupied homeland. The popular committees also sent similar cables to Pope John Paul VI, UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, the secretary general of the Islamic conference, the chairman of the Jerusalem committee and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi appealing to them, in the name of human and spiritual values, to intervene to halt the Israeli violations of the Islamic and Christian holy places in occupied Jerusalem and emphasizing that the Palestinian rifle, pointed at the usurping Zionist enemy, shall continue to be loyal to its aims under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, until victory is achieved.

ARAB LEAGUE POSTPONES SESSION ON CHARTER TO 1982

JN051310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis--The Arab League has decided to postpone the special session for the discussion of the new Arab League Charter scheduled to be held in Tunis this evening. The SANA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the majority of Arab League members have agreed to the postponement, as proposed by Syria, to next March.

UAE

'AJMAN RULER DIES 6 SEP; REACTION REPORTED

Presidential Office Statement

GF060601 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0535 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpts] 'Ajman, 6 Sep (GNA)--Shaykh Rashid ibn Humayd an-Nu'aymi, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of 'Ajman, died early today. The UAE Presidential Office has issued a statement announcing his death.

The UAE Presidential Office has issued another statement declaring an official 30-day period of mourning in the UAE. Ministries and government offices and departments throughout the UAE will be closed for 7 days beginning today, 6 September 1981.

Shaykh's Succession

GF060942 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0808 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] 'Ajman, 6 Sep (GNA)--The ruling family of 'Ajman pledged allegiance today to Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi as the new ruler of 'Ajman. He succeeds his father, Shaykh Rashid ibn Humayd an-Nu'aymi, who died darly today.

President's Cable

GF061731 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, will head the senior escort in the funeral of His Highness the late Shaykh Rashid ibn Humayd an-Nu'aymi to his last place of rest in a short while.

His highness the president has sent a cable to His Highness Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, Supreme Council member and 'Ajman ruler, on the occasion of acknowledging him as a ruler of 'Ajman Emirate. The text of his cable is as follows: It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to acknowledge you as ruler of 'Ajman, for you are indeed trustworthy. I pray that God grants you success in your responsibilities because of your highness' known memorable attitudes supporting the union's march and solidifying its pillars. May God make you a good successor to a good predecessor and provide you with success in the path of goodness.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR DEFENDS USSR, ATTACKS U.S. AREA ROLES

EA061610 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has denied allegations made by imperialist circles about the fictitious threats arising out of the friendship and cooperationn treaty between Democratic Yemen and the USSR and of the cooperation treaty with Libya and Ethiopia. He stressed that such allegations are nothing new. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said this is an interview for today's Kuwait AS-SIYASAH.

Explaining the facts behind the allegations, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the disinterested nature of Soviet friendship for the Arabs and that the USSR is not occupying any part of our territory or threatening to do so.

He added that these allegations are nothing new, saying that while American circles are threatening to occupy the oil sources in the region and are forming a rapid intervention [as heard] force for the purpose, we find people freely putting out propaganda about the so-called Soviet threat. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added that those who had permitted themselves to justify U.S. imperialism's aggressive formula and defend its campaign and had given it land, sea and airspace free for the operation of the rapid intervention force would not hesitate for a moment to spread fabrications, lies and fictions and to create scope for unfounded concern. Pondering the purpose behind the presence of the rapid intervention force and its stationing at U.S. military bases, both fixed and mobile, in various parts of our region, should be the preoccupation of all honorable people. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that the Arab peoples would come to understand fully the Soviet and Ethiopian positions toward our fateful causes and their support for our Arab struggle.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 4 SEP

EA041902 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [DPRA] and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left Aden early this morning at the end of a visit to the PDRY during which he delivered a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to his Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother (Shafal) Umar Ali [no designation given] and Brother Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad, deputy foreign minister. Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, praised the PDRY's firm stand toward the revolution in Afghanistan and its resistance to imperialist plots.

At a press conference he gave yesterday evening he expressed his high appreciation of the close and firm relations binding the PDRY and Afghanistan. He said his visit to Democratic Yemen will help to cement those relations and develop them further.

Brother Dost hailed the outcome of the tripartite summit of Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia and said the Afghan people view the friendship [treaty] signed recently by the three countries as a positive step in the face of U.S. imperialist threats to those countries, which culminated recently in the U.S. provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Referring to the current situation in Afghanistan, he affirmed that the situation is improving day by day despite the hostile activities of the counterrevolution. He said the Afghan revolution has realized many achievements in all fields and is working hard to fulfill the promises to improve the living conditions of the people by providing them with the necessary requirements.

Dost referred to the (?first) meeting of the National Front held in (?June) of this year, in which the constitution of the National Front was approved. He described the establishment of the front as an historic measure because it represents all the classes and groups in society. It is considered a strong and firm basis for the party.

On Afghanistan's foreign policy, Brother Dost stressed that this policy is founded on the principles of peace and friendship with all countries and coexistence and nonalignment. He said Afghanistan supports anticolonialist, antiracist and antiimperialist national liberation movements.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY, COUNCIL ON SEDITION

NC051912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council in Cairo--live, in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters: Representatives of the Egyptian people in the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council and the body of advisers. First of all, I apologize to you for cutting short your leave. In the last parliamentary session you really did a wonderful and honorable job. It was your right to take your leave. However, as you heard me say in my speech at Alexandria University in which I dealt with the sedition that took place in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', I found it my duty, as we have become accustomed to doing, to submit this matter to you and through you to all our people so that we will continue along the path we have drawn up for ourselves in our Constitution, which calls for consultation and for the participation of all the people in all the decisions we make.

As I promised you, or as I said in Alexandria, after I had read the Prosecution's report, it was necessary for me to lay the whole picture before you. As I said, I believe the affair is grave and commands all of us to pause and call to account ourselves as well as everyone who tampers with the future of this country. This is particularly so now that the decision has become our decision, the land our land and the will our will. Our sole concern must be Egypt's interest, which is above everything.

The Public Prosecution's report on the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents says: On 12 June 1981 the fodder factory in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', belonging to the General Egyptian Poultry Organization, reported that citizen Kamil Marzuq Sam'an infringed on a piece of land which is owned by the factory and which is allocated for the future expansions of the factory and for building a place of prayer for the factory's workers. This dispute was settled by Administrative Decision 6 on 13 June 1981, issued by the Northern Cairo Quarter. The decision provided for removing the infringement. The decision was actually implemented and the dispute was settled. In other words, the dispute began as a temporary problem that could happen anywhere. When others mediated between the two sides, they were able to solve the problem.

On the evening of 17 June, a quarrel occurred between members of the families of Murid Sarufim Ibrahim and Muhammad Muhammad Sulayman, because dirty water fell from the balcony of the house of the first on clothes on the balcony of the house of the second. The quarrel resulted in some members of the two families receiving slight injuries. It was decided that the injured needed a period of treatment of not more than 20 days.

Until this point also, that is 5 days after the first dispute, we find that the dispute is between two families. Clothes were hanging on two balconies. Water fell from one balcony on the other. A quarrel occurred, as the prosecution said, which resulted in the wounding of some members of the two families. It was decided that they would need a period of treatment of not more than 20 days. In other words, it was an ordinary incident.

However, some troublemakers exploited these two incidents and put them in a sectarian framework, which was far from the truth. They exaggerated in depicting these two incidents and spread rumors that there were dead and wounded. Some rushed to commit the regrettable incidents which occurred. Thus, the situation, which reflected a purely individual incident that frequently occurs within the same family or some community, was exploited by a group of misled people who tamper with the interest of the country to achieve their ulterior motives.

This group instigated the citizens and attempted to undermine their security and national unity. It wanted to cast doubt on the safety and stability of the domestic situation. It exploited the zeal of some youngsters who are not yet mature. After inflaming the religious feelings in them, this group instigated the youngsters to participate in what happened. The proof is that there are 39 young defendants ranging in age from 14 to 18 years.

Regrettably, these incidents did not discriminate between those who participated in them and the innocent people who had nothing to do with them. For example, a 2-year old child, Mu'taz Ayman 'Ali, was hit by a bullet which caused his death, for no reason except that he coincidentally was standing on the balcony of his house. The prosecution found that some of the dead and wounded were not inhabitants of the area in which the incident occurred but were coincidentally present there while on business. Some of the gunshots were fired by the owners of the damaged stores in order to drive away the saboteurs from these stores.

Meanwhile, the broad base of our noble people behaved in an honorable way that affirmed the concern of the Egyptian people, Muslims and Christians, for national unity. This was generally manifested in the refusal of the overwhelming majority of the masses of the people to participate in these incidents. It was also individually manifested in the case of Christian citizen Fikri Nimr 'Aziz who reported to the investigating authorities that a Muslim family insisted on keeping him in its house to prevent him from being attacked by those participating in the riots.

The Public Prosecution praises the role of the religious leaders who held responsibility. These leaders denounced these incidents and announced that those participating in them had deviated from the rules of the heavenly religions, which preach amity, love and peace. The prosecution also praises the efforts of the policemen who controlled the situation with wisdom, which resulted in fewer casualties and the avoidance of further property damage. The seizure of firearms in the area of the incident and the cancellation of the licenses given to some holders of these firearms--in accordance with the right of the Minister of Interior under the firearms and ammunition law--resulted in the preservation of public security. This measure was necessary under the circumstances.

The quick measures which were taken by the Public Prosecution within the framework of the sovereignty of the law after it was notified of the incident also had a decisive effect in putting matters in perspective, exposing the rioters and finding the full truth so that such an incident, which was caused by a small minority, would not be exploited so as to undermine our national unity, which we all uphold.

The incidents resulted in the following dead, wounded and damage: [Presumably No 1] The number has changed. I have not the paper with me but the interior minister is with us and can [sentence as heard]. The prosecution sent us an amended list. The quantity of paper [here someone speaks in the background]. What? A total of 112 wounded. Here it is written 15 dead. Two died afterward and the prosecution officially informed us of this. A total of 17 dead, consisting of 7 Muslims and 9 Christians. [Talk in the background] They asked about someone and he is coming. [laughter from the audience] He is a dead man whose identity is unknown. [more laughter]

2. [as heard--no number one provided] There were 102 wounded. The list was amended and they became 112, including 2 officers and 3 soldiers from the central security forces. It is observed that some of the wounded did not immediately report their injuries. They reported their injuries after the incidents were controlled and calm returned to the areas.

3. Damage was caused to 171 public and private places. The public prosecution inspected these places. The damage in many of them was very slight.

4. Some shops and houses were looted and their contents were stolen by an opportunistic group which took advantage of these incidents to tamper with the security and safety of the citizens. The Public Prosecution questioned the injured and the families of the dead and the witnesses. It also inspected the damaged places and assessed the losses caused to them and interrogated their owners. It also interrogated the persons who had been arrested in these incidents and who numbered 226 persons by Friday evening, 26 June 1981. So far, 111 of them have been released. This report is dated 27 June. Some 115 accused were still in prison pending investigation. They were charged with assembly, murder, causing injury, damaging property, robbery and concealing stolen goods. This number--the 115 persons--was on 27 June, the date of this report. Nabawi [interior minister], what is the number at present? [answer indistinct]

The figure, which was 115 on 27 June, now--in September--has dropped to 57 who are still under arrest. Investigations are still pending receipt of the report of the legal criminal and medical laboratory on the autopsies of the bodies and the examination of the injuries as well as the inspection of the seized weapons.

By this statement, the Public Prosecution places all the facts before the public so there will be no room for any biased rumors contrary to the facts. This is the end of the Public Prosecution's report.

As you have heard, the number of those killed was seven and nine. As the prosecution has explained, the incident was not sectarian at all. People living in the same quarter quarrel and reconcile sometimes and at other times they quarrel and seize each other by the throat. However, this incident could have passed just as the previous incident, about which the prosecution spoke on the 16th and in which the people in the area intervened and resolved it. This incident could have been settled also, but, because of the quarrel which occurred in the second incident and because of the charged feelings of both sides--the Muslims and the Copts, the second incident began to assume a sectarian form. In other words, Muslim supports Muslim and Copt supports Copt and sectarian sedition starts.

Actually, sectarian sedition was not dormant. No, sectarian sedition has existed since 1972. In 1980 and from this rostrum, I spoke to you about the church. At the same time, there were the so-called Islamic groups which had been continuously charging the emotions and preparing themselves. At that time, however, their efforts were centered on helping the students but these Islamic groups had a specific line drawn up for them so that, with the passage of time, they would grow and expand but away from the eyes [mulaqqa], as if they were not doing anything while their work was continuing. In Alexandria, as I told you in 1972, when the sectarian sedition started there, both sides--the Copts and the Muslims, were involved.

You have always heard me say that, as far as I am concerned, when there are journalists, writers, newspapers, journals and magazines which base their writings on malevolence, I do not waste my time reading what they write. However, I tell them: Open a dossier so that when the time comes and a particular writer, newspaper or magazine commits anything injurious to the national interest, the dossier will come to me complete. For this reason, you can see that I have brought only 1 percent of what I have read and reviewed word by word.

Before I forget, before I finish with the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents, I have a report here which I will leave with the assembly speaker for you. The report says that more than 119 of those who took part in the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents were habitual criminals and thieves who participated in the uprising of thieves in 1977. There are those who have 13, 5, 7, 14, 15, 30, 18, 7, 22, and 19 previous convictions. Their names are also listed.

When I said that the 1977 incidents were an uprising of thieves, some did not agree with this and said this was a popular will, a popular uprising.

I will go back to the subject I was talking to you about. There are charged feelings on both sides. There are charged feelings on the Islamic side, but this is taking place in complete calmness without any manifestations. There are charged feelings and nervousness on the Christian side. As we know, every action has a reaction. If nervousness takes place on one side, the other side will become more nervous.

In the summer of 1972, when we still had not yet launched our battle, I said we were all torn apart, and perhaps this is one of the results of the defeat. I called your assembly into an extraordinary session in the summer and we enacted the National Unity Law which those who call themselves opposition later attacked and said it restricted the freedoms. Why did I make this law? Because I want to tell the two sides, whether Muslims or Copts: Be ashamed of yourselves. This is not the time for this, because we have a vengeance we want to take at the Canal, and there is a defeat we want to remove from our history. I said that perhaps the National Unity Law and the heavy punishments it stipulates could serve as a deterrent to this. But there was no deterrence. As you know, the sectarian sedition continued until it entered the university in October 1972. Before that, in July, I expelled the Soviet experts. This was in July 1972. They entered [the university]. We had the lowness of the communists together with the lowness of the right, because of the minister whom I had expelled from the Cabinet at the time, plus the sectarian sedition. All this was in October, November and December 1972.

You have heard me say that our military situation was open. When in December the late Marshal Isma'il informed me our military situation was covered, I began to solve the problem. I formed a fact-finding committee from the assembly in which Muslims and Christians took part. The committee drew up its report. It was under the chairmanship of the present chairman of the lawyers syndicate, Jamal al-'Utayfi. He was a member of the assembly. The committee submitted its report. I sent it to Al-Azhar and to the Patriarchate, and the crisis was over.

I thought the crisis was over through the method of quiet letters. You have heard me talk about the request for churches by the head of the church, Anba Shinudah. When I asked him: What do you want? He said: I want to worship my God and I want churches. I told him: Since you do not want to make yourself a leader, you have a right to ask for churches. How many are you thinking about? He told me: 30 or 35. I told him: Let there be 50. There is a message in what I said. It is that the question is not one of coercion or an attempt to impose the will of the Muslims on the Christians, and so forth, particularly since the building of churches has always involved some problems. I told him: Let there be 50. I told him: I am not going to ask anyone's permission for how many I should give Anba Shinudah. No. I am the one who decides in this country, and I am confident the Muslims among my people will fully realize, like their brothers the Copts, what I mean, namely that we are mature [applause] and have passed the stage of sectarianism and sectarian sedition and the intrigues of colonialism, which, as long as it existed, tried to drive a wedge between the Muslims and Christians, and, regrettably, it was the one which left all these seeds.

By this message, I wanted to tell him so. I went out believing the subject was over. But it was not over. The operation was continuing. It used to rise to the surface at times and fall below at other times. It was very natural for the Islamic groups to react. It is natural that as long as there is action on one side, reaction is bound to come from the other side.

We then began to hear about the so-called Islamic groups and that they had nothing to do with the Muslim Brotherhood. That is to say, the Muslim Brotherhood was one thing and the Islamic groups were another thing. Incidents began to take place until 1980--last year--at which time I came here and spoke when the incidents reached their climax. I narrated the whole story. However, the continuation of this action by the head of the church and those with him generated a reaction that was hundreds of times greater on the part of the Muslim groups and the Muslim Brotherhood.

Before anything else, I would like to tell you something. Before anything else, I would like to tell you that the Muslim Brotherhood, as an association, does not exist officially and is illegal, because, in accordance with the Revolution Command Council's decision, the association has been dissolved. Therefore, there is no association, and it has no right to even publish a journal--the AD-DA'WAH.

I would like to add that I have seen Anba Shinudah. I also have seen At-Tilmisani [leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt] and told him what I am telling you now: At-Tilmisani, the association is illegal in accordance with the Revolution Command Council decision. Submit a new application to the Social Affairs Ministry to register the association anew. With the spirit which we all know and with the spirit with which I told Shimudah I told Al-Tilmisani: Take 50 churches, brother, not 30 or 35. Go on, submit an application and the newspaper in order to acquire [legal] status, but, no religion in policy and no policy in religion.

The Islamic groups then began to reveal themselves and in a manner [sentence left incomplete]. What they have acquired so far has been sufficient for them to infiltrate the inflammatory material we have, namely, the youths or the university students. They took their time from 1972 to 1981 and then they began to show their muscles. In fact, they did not begin to do so in 1981. Two or three years ago, you heard me speak when I was in upper Egypt and in Al-Minya University. A professor told me on television: Come to our rescue quickly because the situation is unacceptable. I told him: These are my children and we should give them a chance. Indeed, we gave them a chance, but, regrettably, that was taken as weakness on the part of the authorities by both sides--the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood and Anba Shinudah of the Coptic Church. Then the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incident took place. What happened in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' about which I have spoken to you?

What made me stand up at Alexandria University and tell you that when I returned from the United States, I would speak to you about the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incident? Had it [the incident] been within the limits described in the prosecution report the matter would have been over. Many disputes occur. With regard to the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' operation, some of the minority parties we have here have found fault with the interior minister. They say he acted as a politician instead of as a security official. Yes, but the post he holds is a political one before it is a security one. What he resolves politically is certainly 1 million times better than what he resolves the security way through the involvement of the forces. We ought to thank him for this, not blame him. [applause]

I asked him: What do you have Nabawi? He told me: I contacted Hulwan. [news spread] quickly. Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' is in the Ash-Sharabiyah District, which is the northern district of Cairo. Hulwan is in the far south. He told me: I contacted Hulwan because the shaykh there received news during prayer time that the Copts had killed 400 Muslims in An-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah. Statements and leaflets were distributed. When were they printed and who spent money to print them? News spread quickly. While the incidents were taking place in Ash-Sharabiya, Hulwan acted. The shaykh of the mosque wanted to lead a demonstration of 1,500 people except for the fact that Nabawi talked to him and told him: There is no need for this nonsense. There are neither 400 nor 100 dead; there is nothing to this nonsense.

The same thing happened on the Christian side. [News spread] that 10 churches had been burned and 300 Christians killed. We saw, as I told you, that seven [Muslims] and nine [Christians] were killed, plus one dead whose identity is unknown. [laughter]

What does this indicate? Why have I paid so much attention to this subject? Incidents like the one of the two balconies can happen between friends any time. One family throws a bucket of water on the hanging clothes of another family. Such an incident happens every day within the same family, within the same house and within the same village. What will happen if these incidents occur under this tense atmosphere?

Moreover, what has drawn my attention is the incitement which all the Islamic societies are making in An-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah. There is a difference between Islamic groups and societies. The societies are registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs and we know them. The groups are the new thing. All the societies are registered with us and are supposed to be headed by wise men. In An-Nur Mosque, [the leaders of these societies said]: Islam is gone, Islam is finished. Oh Muslims, wage jihad. Half a kilometer away on the same street, there is the cathedral and Anba Shinudah. The same talk: Christianity is finished; the Muslims are lying in wait for the Christians and want to kill them.

Such a thing can happen. If the incidents in Ash-Sharabiyah assumed such big dimensions, the consequences of which we are still trying to solve, what will we do and what will happen to the country if such incidents occur again?

This is the reason I summoned you: to submit the matter to you and through you to our people. As usual, I told them: Bring me all the dossiers and all that was written. For 10 days I have been reading and analyzing? What have I found?

When I met with At-Tilmisani, I considered appointing him to the Consultative Council. The state has the right to appoint some members to the council. We have some Copts who have been appointed members of the council. I also thought of appointing At-Tilmisani so that inside the council people would start knowing each other. As we said, the Consultative Council is a family council.

I did not know that the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups [sentence incomplete]. As I will tell you now, there is nothing called Muslim Brotherhood and Islamic groups. They are all the same thing. [applause]

It seems that the Muslim Brotherhood has a vendetta against the 23 July Revolution. Why? I was surprised. I can understand that Shenudah has made a mistake because he wants to make himself the political leader of the Copts and wants to achieve private aims. He feels the Copts are persecuted and he wants to do something. I can understand this.

However, I do not understand At-Tilmisani. Once I saw him in Ismailia during a meeting with the Islamic groups in the month of Ramadan. I summoned him and told him: Is it not a shame that in your AD-DA'WAH magazine you have written that the United States has asked Prime Minister Mamduh Salim to strike at the Islamic groups because they pose a danger to you? Is it not a shame to say such a thing, oh At-Tilmisani? Do we receive instructions from others? Do we accept such a thing? When I smelled an attempt by the Soviet Union to impose its will on us, I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts in 1 week. I said this to him. He could not answer.

Let us review AD-DA'WAH's edition, which, as I told you, is illegal. AD-DA'WAH and the Muslim Brotherhood are illegal, as I told At-Tilmisani. However, in a family spirit, I told him to go and register and take the permit from here to there and let AD-DA'WAH go on, but there should be no politics in religion, no religion in politics.

Let us review the August 1981 edition. Here it is. At-Tilmisani insults the Arabs and tells them: Egypt concluded a peace treaty with Israel and we opposed it from the first day, because it was and still is an evil thing in all respects. You have raised your voice in anger and threaten and we thought you would do something that would deliver the Muslims from the dangers of this abominable treaty.

He was seeking antagonism for his country because he was a man responsible for religion and Islam and God's friend on Earth. He attacks the Arabs saying: Why are we opposing the treaty while you do nothing and are satisfied with statements?

In the same edition on page 8, one of his authors writes: First and foremost, we reject the idea of separating religion from politics and the phrase: no religion in politics, no politics in religion, and consequently, the establishment of no political parties on a religious basis and no religious associations' preoccupation with politics.

It was so clear. It was one of the things written in AD-DA'WAH by one of the well-known Muslim Brotherhood members.

What was it that perplexed me? There were two battles with the Muslim Brotherhood during the 18 years before I took office. The first battle was in 1954, as you recall, when the brotherhood was dissolved and they attempted to kill 'Abd an-Nasir. They were arrested and their association was liquidated along with the secret body and explosives were confiscated.

The second operation was in 1965. When I came in 1970, I released all convicted members of the brotherhood from prison, I reinstated them in their posts and they were given the difference in the allowances for the period they were imprisoned. I thought the question was resolved and was over. No. They speak of at-taqiyah [dissimulation of one's religion]. We, the Sunni Muslims do not say one thing and harbor another thing in our heart. No. We do not do this. They were saying one thing to me and were harboring retaliation against the 23 July Revolution. All this time they and the Muslim associations were planning for the set date.

The article goes on: Therefore, the Muslim Brotherhood is not seeking rule for itself. If its members find among the nation one who is prepared to shoulder the burden and undertake the trust and rule according to a Islamic Koranic program, they will be his soldiers, supporters and followers. Otherwise the rule will be in their plan and they will seek to take over the rule from any government that does not implement God's orders.

Well, who will specify the undertaking, the trust and rule in accordance with the Islamic Koranic program? Naturally, they will be the ones to define this.

I found something more serious. I saw a photograph of myself, Begin and Carter at Camp David in which we greet one another with the caption: At Camp David, Egypt left the Jihad arena.

This was what the enemies of Egypt said, including the rejectionist front, Al-Qadhdhafi and Hafiz al-Asad who were killing their own people. In Iran, every day 50, 60 or 70 people were killed and 70 were blown up on the other side.

A more serious abuse was the title of the article: The United States, the Plotting Against Islamic Egypt. The article, which appeared in the August 1981 edition, says: The United States has followed a criminal method to bring those rulers to power--the author was referring to those rulers who were cooperating with the United States, or Britain, or France or with colonialism in general--he said that that the United States has followed a criminal method to bring those rulers to power. It was the method of military coups, the most dangerous of which was the 23 July 1952 coup which the U.S. intelligence man Miles Copland termed the great operation. The coup brought the model agent ruler to power, whose personal features complied with that drawn up by the U.S. intelligence and who was able to perform his role with criminal ingenuity that surpassed the imagination of those who brought him. They meant 'Abd an-Nasir. Not only 'Abd an-Nasir. No. I was the one who proclaimed the July Revolution in the morning. I had been discharged from the army, imprisoned and detained. I was hungry and displaced. I returned to the army 8 years later and executed our revolution in 1952.

He describes the method of bringing these rulers to power as criminal, a method of military coups the most dangerous of which was the 23 July Revolution, which the CIA man called the major operation. The man did not say this. This shows clearly the current so-called Islamic trend.

I want to tell you something for the history books. We contacted the Muslim Brotherhood before the 23 July Revolution. This was announced and written down. The revolution is now 29 years old. We and 'Abd an-Nasir personally contacted the Muslim Brotherhood before the revolution and asked it to participate in the revolution. It was cowardly and scared and rejected this under the leadership of Al-Hudaybi. We then contacted Siraj ad-Din and the Wafd party, but they also were cowardly and scared. I am mentioning Siraj ad-Din because he maintained the same attitude. Certain people from abroad ask what these have to do with sectarian sedition. The whole process is the same link and coordination. The 23 July Revolution is exactly the same as the French revolution for Egypt and the same as the American revolution for the United States. How does he write so simply with this abuse, slander and crime. This is a revolution of a people who emerged anew and its sons, who under the former rule were not to receive education, were educated and their rights were returned to them. [applause]

The Camp David accords did not take Egypt out of the struggle. Their masters who finance them are the ones who tell them such things. They must pay the price. The 23 July Revolution--I was wrong, I should have left them where they were [Muslim Brotherhood members released from prison by As-Sadat in the past].

One, the prosecution decision, the judge's decision confiscating this issue of the newspaper--I will leave it for you here so that I will not waste your time. I will leave to you the prosecution's decision to confiscate this issue. However, regrettably, I did not read this, as I told you, until I began to see the prevailing problem.

The court decision, the judge's decision which supports the confiscation of the issue says: As it is evident from the aforementioned that the AD-DA'WAH issue included topics and articles that go beyond limits and permissible criticism to defame the existing legal regime in the country, slander it and urge the people to hate and scorn it, let alone the instigation that disturbs public security and harms common interest and the tendentious articles aimed at harming national unity between the sects of the people that constitute a crime, the prosecution decided to confiscate the issue. However, let everyone know that we have a score to settle with them, because the 23 July Revolution belongs to all the people. This ridicule, this insolence, and the slander, where does it come from? From those who pretend to be the holders of the banners of Islam and the torches of faith. This shall not pass, not at all. True, we did not arrest many of them in the operation that has taken place. But I have lists of thousands of names. They are my sons. Some day I do not want to have to take measures against my young deceived sons. This is why I have captured the heads. However, my young sons, who have been deceived--I will give them an opportunity to think and return [to the sound course] because I do not want to expand it. [applause]

How did the operation begin? I will tell you how the operation of the Islamic groups began: I announced on 27 July, as I told you, that I would speak to the people after my return from the United States. During the Islamic feasts, they flexed their muscles, as you know. Some 100,000 people went to pray in 'Abidin square. The minority party did this. It thought the number to be a quarter or a half million, though the prayers numbered 100,000. After the sermon, those who remained to complete the prayer were 5,000 out of 100,000 who prayed. There were people who prayed outside the mosque. People went to the mosque and then returned home. The operation was one of flexing muscles, all right.

Before I left, there was a shaykh of a mosque in Alexandria whose task it was to attack, in the same obscene manner. Why? Because people from the opposition parties used to contact him and also to make such statements in front of him. They used to attack and say: We shall go on attacking. This man, whose statements are put on record, attacked me and my family.

During the Friday prayers also, the mosque imam, who delivers the sermon, namely, Al-Qa'id Ibrahim, used to say that the granting of U.S. facilities to Egypt [as heard] [is like] us seeking the protection of a thief from another thief. I cannot understand this. We spoke of the military facilities, which I announced, so that in the event any Arab or Islamic country came under threat, I would give facilities to the United States to rescue it so that the Afghanistan situation would not be repeated. They [the Americans] are people who are selling us the most modern weapons and are helping us economically. From the pulpit of the mosque, he [presumably Al-Qa'id Ibrahim] said that the ceremony marking the opening of the Suez Canal branch [tafri'at] had cost 10 million pounds and that a quarter of this sum could have financed the construction of 400 houses for 400 families. He is an Al-Azhar [university graduate] shaykh with a (?diploma) who is supposed to know the Islamic religion. He claims to be a propagator of Islam. Ten million [sentence left incomplete]. Why do I call for a political investigation? He stated he had learned [this] so that when he appeared before the judge he would tell him: I learned this and it could be incorrect. However, in political investigations, he cannot say: I learned. He will be told: Come here and confess everything you said. [The shaykh said:] 10 million pounds were spent on the opening of the Suez Canal and this could have built 400 houses for 400 families, for the sake of instigation.

On 23 January 1981, he spoke after prayers, emphasizing that there was no supremacy of law in Egypt because law is not respected, that there are detention camps, torture and arrests without justification, that the detention camps have not been closed as is being claimed and that sanctities are being violated and, therefore, the president of the republic must clip the claws of those responsible in his state, particularly the police and security bodies. There is no supremacy of law, there are detention camps, there is torture and unjustified arrests, [according to] the Islamic propagator.

He addressed a greeting to Khomeyni. This was in another sermon on the 23d. He addressed greetings to Imam Khomeyni and the people of Iran for, according to him, having humiliated the United States during the hostage crisis. He also denounced the president of the republic's statements supporting the U.S. stand in this connection. He also criticized the People's Assembly on the grounds that it does not represent the people's will and that the government chose to establish it.

All that I am telling you now is not only put down on paper but it is recorded in his own voice. The recordings are with the socialist prosecutor so that we will know [what they are doing under the name of] the Islamic call. On 30 January--as you know, I was in Aswan--he criticized the meetings and the visits which the president made in Aswan. There I met with politicians. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and then Callaghan and many other politicians came to me there to discuss issues and the international situation. [The shaykh also spoke of] the enormous expenses which [these activities] cost and [added that] if the president spends the summer in Alexandria and the winter in Aswan, this means he is not aware of the people's suffering. He also criticized the police day celebrations and the exorbitant amounts they cost and said that the show of strength they manifested was meant to tell the people what would happen to them if they opposed the authorities. All lies. [The shaykh said] the minister of health is squandering medicine. He also commented on giving the name of Sinai to the village of Mit Abu al-Kum, emphasizing that President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir could have given the name Abu Murr to a new village and thus, he said sarcastically, the bad news comes in bunches. [Al-Murr bi al-Kum]. [laughter]

On 6 February, the officials were attacked for rigging the recent student elections in the university. He also denounced the head of the university, describing him as the enemy of Islam. History is repeating itself. Khedive Isma'il borrowed money to open the Suez Canal and the government borrowed to open the branch and there were more important things on which the state money should be spent. He also commented on the president's statements that he would mortgage the Suez Canal and the country's petroleum saying that this could lead to the occupation of Egypt and it reminds him of the Khedive Isma'il's era. It is like [the Koranic verse which says]: Approach not prayers [with a mind befogged, until ye can understand all that ye say]. I one day said, when the Arabs nauseated me, that I would not lower myself or Egypt to their level even if I had to mortgage the Suez Canal and the petroleum.

All of this that I am reading to you, is [about] the person for whose sake the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups were furious when he was arrested.

As if the world has come to an end. And what? He must get out. After he was banned at first--the minister warned him and banned him from delivering sermons--the boys of the Islamic groups went to him and told him: Go and make speeches; don't be afraid. He did and was apprehended.

Today, [he says] Islam is in danger; the Islamic call is in danger. This is crazy, nonsense and a vile approach devoid of any shame or ethic. Still, [he says] there is no democracy; the president's trip to Europe and his speech at the European parliament amount to begging from the Europeans, and Islam prohibits begging; there is no democracy in Egypt; the NDP dominates everything. He explains his impressions to the worshippers.

On Friday, 13 March 1981, after the prayers, he explained his impressions to the effect that during his visit to Aswan he saw the president of the republic's resthouse there and the extent of its splendor, and that he was prevented from approaching it. He stated that these places are prohibited to the Egyptians and open to the foreigners to see. He again attacked the NDP as the main cause of the plight of the country. He also spoke about the restriction of the freedom of the citizens involved in the formation of the parties, the resthouse in Aswan--all this is being exploited to charge the poor children. I do not want to take measures against them, and I am telling them all this and spending all this time. Otherwise, it would not have been worth it. It would have been sufficient to take legal measures. But I am concerned for my children. I don't want them to fall in the nets of all those who have become devoid of all values and ethics.

[He said] all the parties are corrupt; the situation requires a revolution. He attacked the People's Assembly, saying it does not represent the people. [He also attacked] the minister of health, the minister of education, saying the education programs are wrong. Then he attacked the treaty, saying the Sinai, after Israel's withdrawal from it, will be considered as occupied, because it will be demilitarized, and this is one of the secret clauses in the treaty, although the president announced that there are no secret clauses in order to secure the people's approval of it.

What can one say? This is a lie, a crime, lowness and contemptible. All this is not sufficient. Why? Because when a turbaned man from the holy Al-Azhar stands up to say there are secret clauses--which do not exist--by God, in this case in particular and in any past or future cases I will have no mercy on him under the law. [applause] Why? Because he wants to foment our children.

He says there is no freedom or democracy. He traveled to Aswan, Asyut, Sawhaj, Al-Minya, Al-Fayyum, Al-Buhayrah, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. He visited all these and delivered speeches and returned and no one stopped him. He charges the emotions of our children by saying there are secret clauses despite the president's declaration that there are no secret clauses in order to secure the people's approval. Not only this, he says there are other clauses under which Egypt will prevent the establishment of anti-Israeli organizations in Egypt. He adds: If there freedom existed in Egypt, we would have told President Anwar as-Sadat: Leave your rule and submit your resignation.

I ask: When he went to speak and said all this, didn't he do it in freedom. Nobody said anything to him. What happened to freedom? He stood up and said all this. He traveled back and forth. He attacked the NDP and even the judiciary. He commented sarcastically on a report published in the daily papers to the effect that the constitutional court will examine the financial status reports of the president, the vice president, the speakers of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, saying--he commented, saying: enough underestimating the intelligence of the people. These reports were in fact sent to the president of the Supreme Court. What underestimation of the intelligence of the people is there here? See the contempt even against the judiciary!

He also criticized the decision to pardon 'Ali Sabri and Sami Sharaf and wondered: Do the charges against them compare with the charges against the defendants in the case of the Military Technical School in which some were executed? He explained that as a stand by the state toward the Muslims, that is, because an amnesty was issued for 'Ali Sabri and Sami Sharaf after 10 years, an amnesty should be issued for those involved in the Military Technical School case who killed five soldiers. They killed them. They are from the Islamic groups who are in agreement with the group outside and who say: Speak out, don't be afraid. We shall put you on the rostrum, and the government cannot detain you. They are sitting in jail like dogs.

Not only did he attack the health minister, the People's Assembly and the education minister, but also the Al-Azhar Mosque rector. He also called for establishment of an association for prayer leaders. Every now and then he used to say the president has 35 resthouses built by the state. His talk spread in the country but I never talked about it. He even said I have not only 35 but well over 100 resthouses. [laughter] True, everywhere I go in Egypt, there is a resthouse. But not one single resthouse was built in the 11 years since I came to power. [applause] Let a committee be formed by your assembly to go to see where I stay, because these are government houses.

For instance, when I went to see the polyester plant in Kafr ad-Dawwar, I did not stay at the company's resthouse. In Ismailia, there are resthouses for the company where other state officials stay because they are for senior officials. In Aswan, where they said the resthouse is very plush, you must go and see it. Why? Because it is the house of an engineer [applause] in a group of houses for irrigation engineers and villas for neighbors similar to a resthouse built in Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's era for the company. This resthouse is only one of many. I am saying this here to prove the lies and the baseness of those people. I maintain that not a single resthouse was built for me or for anyone else in the past 11 years of my rule. This shaykh did not miss commenting even on the French elections. He said: Giscard quit, why didn't As-Sadat? He commented on reports in newspapers on the judges' refusal to consider a case by two opposition members against the president because his excellency abused them publicly in one of his speeches. He said he did not blame the judiciary but the law and Constitution.

On 29 May 1981, [this shaykh] said there was a plan by the church to provoke Muslims following the killing of a Muslim by a Christian in the Muharram Bey area. The NDP was not aware the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood were bothered by it. He said the president said the NDP is strong; so how could it be strong if it feared only 20 opposition members. I did not say I was scared. I said the instigators amount to no more than 20 persons. The number of those we have arrested has now reached a little more than 1,000. A thousand and what, Muhammad? [Presumably addressing Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il]. One thousand and five hundred, including 250 real criminals. For your information, of all these, the number of the inciters was only 20. I had expected more. I say the inciters were less than 20. The rest for whom I am sad are the deceived young called the group leaders about whom I will speak.

[This shaykh] also said the prosecution is in favor of Rashad 'Uthman. Thus, even the judiciary was accused. Let us listen to this story, because it is serious. He said--all of this was said on Friday, 12 June 1981--that the centers of power were released, whereas the Muslims belonging to At-Takfir Wa al-Hijrah and Al-Jihad, who were unjustly arrested, were still in prison and that the security organs arrest only Muslim youths and Muslim 'ulemas. The Muslim Brotherhood says to you the At-Takfir Wa al-Hijrah organization does not belong to it. They are all the same. The subject of instigation is the constitutional establishments.

The shaykh completely changed the fact about Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' so that sedition would take place between Muslims and Christians. He said arms were taken from the Muslims only and not from the Christians. He said the Lawyers Association, which put up the abusive and dirty placards, was honest. As for Iran, he commented on a report published in the newspaper MAY on events in Iran and that they are far from Islam. He asked if what is happening in Egypt is in line with Islam and if food security is in keeping with Islam. Of course it is in line with Islam, because it is aimed at feeding the people. Is this religion and policy? The comparison here is Iran. Khomeyni took power in Iran when it was exporting 6.5 million barrels of oil daily and its daily income was $250 million by check and not by taxes. What is the situation in Iran now after 2 years of Khomeyni's rule? They buy oil by credit and there is no food in Iran.

What is serious is the arms deal between Israel and Iran, which you have heard about. Hear as well what was published in the newspapers 3 days ago. It was published that Iran officially buys one-third of its food from Israel. Who is doing this? It is Khomeyni, who severed his relations with us because we spoke with Israel and took back our land.

Had Khomeyni, who assumed power with all this wealth in the country, been building since then, Iran would now have been one of the wealthiest states in the world.

[He said] the state is fighting only Islam and it is harming the Muslim ulemas in their life and work. When he stopped his attacks, the Islamic groups went and told him: No, do not stop. They told him to continue to speak about the filth you have been hearing. He went ahead and said the Muslim youths are very sad. He went to another mosque and said there: I have come to speak because had I not come, the blood would have poured because the youths intend [sentence left incomplete]. This is not all. He also brought to his mosque people who were helping to undermine the regime. On 17 June 1981 one of these people, a leader of the Islamic group, attacked the rulers who lost Jerusalem. He said: Zionism, the crusaders and Judaism believe the nation of Muhammad has died but that God has sent to this nation a person to rejuvenate its life. He urged adherence to the legality of the jihad.

A Muslim Brotherhood member, who was the second man in the Muslim Brotherhood Society that has no connection with the Islamic groups, said: There was a wish that the word of the religious societies be united. The first signs of this wish are being realized at this meeting. He added: The question of Jerusalem is not a question of land but of religion and creed. The only way to restore the Muslims' position is the application of the law of God and the jihad.

As for the brave man in Suez, he is, regrettably, a mad man. There is no need for us to say anything about him.

Why have I taken so long and told you all this? It is because the arrest of the imam of the Ibrahim Mosque in Alexandria is what started the battle. Why? It is because Islamic groups--Al-Mahallawi and his colleague at the As-Salam Mosque--have been saying the same thing. The Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood have not only been cooperating together, they have gone, as I have told you, to all parts of Egypt to reiterate the same thing. Furthermore, I will place everything at your disposal at the assembly. You will read about the meetings that have been held throughout the north and the south. The Islamic groups have said the same thing in [word indistinct], Aswan, Asyut, Al-Minyah, Bani Suwayf, Al-Fayyum, Al-Buhayr and Al-Gharbiyah. Considering this as a way of advocating Islam, the imam of the As-Salam Mosque was no less vile.

What is more, the imam of the As-Salam Mosque brought the rancorous people, as I said, including the deputy leader of the Socialist Labor Party, a deputy from Alexandria whom you know, another deputy who is a lawyer by profession as well as a member of the National Assembly, who is now sitting with us and who participated in this campaign. It would have been more honorable for him to detach himself from these obscenities. The state had honored him, but the question is one of an ethical crisis. He also brought another lawyer from Alexandria and a person whom we all thought was a virtuous man. We said he was a virtuous man for 69 years. He is the leader of the old National Party, Fathi Radwan. For 69 years we said he was a virtuous man while he was wearing a mask. All of us said he was a virtuous man. When he left MASR AL-FATA" [Egyptian magazine], he was the deputy of Ahmad Husayn. We did an injustice to Ahmad Husayn, because all of us said Fathi Radwan was better than Ahmad Husayn. He continued to wear this mask for 69 years. The caravan of hypocrisy, and this is a caravan of hypocrites, gathered at the As-Salam Mosque. "Truly, if the hypocrites, and those in whose hearts is a disease, we shall certainly stir thee up against them; then they will not be able to stay in it as thy neighbors." [Koranic verse] This is what I am going to do. No hypocrite shall stay with us here, as a people. [applause] What a loss after 69 years!

I was astonished when he went to speak at the mosque before a gathering of these filthy people. I naturally stopped all this because the pulpits could no longer bear up with or accept these obscenities. He went to address them at the mosque and tell them: As-Sadat told me: Come and plead for me in the case of Ar.. 'Uthman, but I refused.

I had not seen the man. This is the truth. This is the man we described as a virtuous man. The mask fell after 69 years. The best proof of this is what those who invited him to the caravan of obscenities and filth say. This is the reason I have taken so long.

Well, what is the story of the sectarian sedition? Should we continue to be at the mercy of the Islamic groups and the Muslim Brotherhood, on the one side, and Shinudah and the Sunday schools, on the other side? Should we enter a stage every day and then stop? We must provide a radical solution this time, because we have no time to waste. [applause] However, I have noticed something. I have noticed that it is now time to call things by their name.

The attack against the 23 July Revolution or its description as a coup are matters we will not only not tolerate but I ask your permission to adopt an immediate measure. [applause] Members of the parties who came along with the members of the Islamic groups asked me [sentence left incomplete]. Naturally, the labor and grouping parties went rushing to the foreign agencies and told them that the operation was aimed at liquidating the opposition.

Well, the opposition consists of 1,500 persons, including 250 criminals. The true number in the opposition is no more than 30 out of the more than 1,000 persons apprehended. The opposition is no more than this. Why? I said these persons were apprehended. You heard me say this. The statements made by the deputy leader of a party here--the Labor Party--are available and recorded in his own voice. He uttered obscenities in the mosque.

All those who joined the grouping of labor parties had a role in stirring up sectarian sedition. It is so simple. I will read to you a very simple operation. Listen to me. They asked: Why did you close down the newspaper ASH-SHA'B? Naturally, the news agencies said ASH-SHA'B was closed because it was disturbing the life of Egypt and the ruling party. This is a reversal of facts and an allegation that it is this paper which represents democracy and freedom.

Why did they try to contact the religious current? It is because it became very clear, as I have told you, that the Islamic groups have gradually penetrated the universities especially and assumed a special position in them and with the students. They did not care to approach the grouping, the communists or the reactionary remnants, because all of them pant after the Islamic groups. The Labor Party panted after them, but the Islamic groups rejected the party's approach at the beginning. The Islamic groups were in the lead, so why should they have others with them? To manage their affairs, the Islamic groups, who were in a position of strength, no longer sent their senior officials and those of the Muslim Brotherhood to the meetings. They sent a representative in order that the process might continue. Five members of the Muslim Brotherhood signed the statements by the so-called National Coalition Group. These statements were issued concerning specific events, namely, the exchange of diplomatic representation with Israel and the first anniversary of this exchange. You will recall that they had met and formed a grouping embracing all of them. On the first anniversary of the exchange of diplomatic representation with Israel, they issued and signed a statement. At-Tilmasani refused to go, but five members of the Muslim Brotherhood went so that the process might be linked together. They are still trying to exploit the religious tide and to ride roughshod. This is what is happening.

We now come to the Labor Party. Since the second half of 1979, the party's paper has been waging a campaign against the amendments introduced to the personal status law, on the pretext that they contradicted the principles of the Sharia [Islamic law] and had a harmful effect on social relations. In this regard, the paper published many readers' letters, in addition to articles by a doctor who was the vice president of Al-Azhar University. It was claimed later that he was relieved of his post because of the articles he wrote.

The paper published articles opposing the call of the political leadership not to involve religion in politics on the pretext that Islam is both politics and religion. This is what AS-SHA'B did, and some asked me why it was closed down.

On 28 February 1979, the paper opposed the directions given to the imams of the mosques not to criticize the state's activities and to confine their sermons to worship and ethical affairs. It opposed this. The paper persisted in publishing statements by one of the People's Assembly members who is now with you and who engages in one-upmanship with the Islamic law. The statements dealt with the activities of the People's Assembly committee charged with the codification of the Islamic law and blamed the delay in the codification on the negligence of the People's Assembly officials and the absence of law professors from the committee's meetings as well as the lack of enthusiasm by the state to complete this.

ASH-SHA'B wrote that the state was not enthusiastic about the application of the Islamic Sharia. It was a member of this assembly who fed it this information. I know that the People's Assembly speaker held a discussion with this member here at the assembly in front of all of you and that this discussion was entered in the minutes. But when they leave, they say something else. Was it not an encouragement to the religious group to say the state was not enthusiastic?

In pursuit of its attempts to gain popularity, expand and polarize the largest number of people who could push the course of action, the Labor Party turned toward winning the friendship of the religious forces which carried out the opposition in the political arena and attempted to create a religious aspect for the party that would make it acceptable to the broad base of the masses in the following manner:

--By adopting stands consistent with those of the religious elements on some issues and events of a religious character, which were raised in the political arena, such as the personal status law and the question of implementing the Islamic Sharia. In this, they are more enthusiastic than the Islamic groups.

--By exploiting certain religious elements whose religious position is accepted in the minds of the masses, to manifest the party's religious aspect.

The party appointed a Muslim Brotherhood member who had been released from prison as the chairman of the party's religious affairs committee. At the party's meeting on 14 July 1981, our friend, the released member of the Muslim Brotherhood who assumed religious affairs in the Labor Party, stressed that Islam is a religion and a state and that it is incorrect to say politics must be left out of religion or vice versa. He also attacked the information media which criticize the Iranian regime, saying that it rules by Islam and every Iranian citizen adheres to Islam as a religion and as a state. This is the religious adviser of the Labor Party!

This means Iran is ruled by Islam. It also means killing, revenge, ruination of the country, hatred and vengeance are Islam. This is what is happening in Iran. He claimed this meant every Iranian citizen adheres to Islam as a religion and as a state. The proof of what he said is that Khomeyni's party chairman and 72 others have been blown up. The president and prime minister and all the security officials have been blown up in their offices. Are these the Iranians whom the Labor Party and the chairman of its religious branch want us to follow as examples?

You ask me why I closed AS-SHA'B. I don't want to close it for good. In accordance with the law on the parties, I am supposed to apply to the committee concerned to cancel the whole party. However, we will never make such an application. Never.

The Islamic groups speak about ASH-SHA'B. A Labor Party member spoke at the party's weekly meeting on 2 June 1981. You are asking why some members of the Labor Party have been apprehended. A Labor Party member, who has been apprehended, spoke at the party's meeting on 2 June 1981. It is true that I do not mention names, but he is one of those who has been apprehended. He was apprehended because he said the following: It has been ascertained that a state of resentment prevails among the Islamic groups because of Israel's announcement on the annexation of Jerusalem as its eternal capital. In line with the party's custom to implement its plans on the propaganda and political levels, it has been decided to issue an Islamic newspaper along the pattern of the LIWA' AL-ISLAM paper which is published by the National Party and to make ASH-SHA'B a supplement. The Islamic paper will deal with national issues in an Islamic way and explain the view of Islam in the current political conditions.

The party held an expanded conference on 18 June 1981. It invited all the opposition political forces, including elements of the religious current. It gave an opportunity for the People's Assembly member, whom I told you about, to speak and say he was protecting the Islamic Sharia at the People's Assembly and that he submitted his resignation, on which he backed down, because the National Party exerted pressure on him and prevented him from taking interest in the codification of the Islamic Sharia.

The Islamic groups moved heaven and earth following the arrest of the imam, whom I spoke to you about. The party adopted a specific stand on the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' events.

First, in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. In Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'--this you should put on record --on 18 June 1981, the party held an expanded conference to adopt a unified stand on the Israeli aggression against Iran. This compelled the National Party officials to try to distract attention from it, hence the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents and the attempt to blame them on the opposition. We did not blame the incidents on the opposition. However, a serious subject like sectarian sedition, I believe, is a national subject, because undermining the unity of our people is a serious national subject.

The party's expanded conference decided that the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents were the making of the National Party. When the Christians--the Copts--heard this from a party that is recognized by the state, its sight was lost of other sublime major national issues.

There is something more explicit: At the party meeting held on 14 July 1981, the party leader emphasized that [responsibility for] the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents fell on the leaders of the National Democratic Party.

On 23 June, during the party's weekly meeting, comments were made by the information committee reporter, who is now held in custody. You might ask why he, a member of the Labor Party, is being held. This is why: He commented on the sectarian incidents by saying the state is responsible for them. I am holding him in order to investigate him politically because if the National Party is responsible for the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents, I will not be satisfied with hanging 10 of its members. However, if this is not the case, why the impudence then? Why undermine the national unity in the country? Why? Why?

[It is also claimed that] it is not only the state that is responsible for the sectarian incidents. No. Another member at the same meeting on 23 June said the incidents of sectarian sedition in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' were an attempt to silence the opposition and the Arab awakening which occurred after the recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The Labor Party says the aim was to silence the opposition but, as you are aware, the Grouping Party, which is also present here, says: No, imperialism and colonialism were the ones that spurred the National Party to commit the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents. The Grouping Party had to involve imperialism and colonialism. Therefore, it involved imperialism and colonialism with the National Party.

Regarding the study of the arrest of the filthy imam about whom I have spoken to you, the Labor Party held a popular conference on 21 July 1981. The party leader emphasized that what has been happening in Egypt points to the fact that whoever speaks from rostrums and at mosques is blamed. Therefore, he said, the imam of the Ibrahim Mosque and a lawyer in the dissolved lawyers association have been arrested pending trial, which indicates that extraordinary laws have been legislated so as to apply them to what has been happening exactly under martial law--arrests and other measures. The situation is the same: There is no freedom, no democracy, no nothing, nothing, while in fact he went to Damascus and returned and no one asked him: Where have you been or what were you doing? They go wherever they want and speak at the meetings about which I am talking to you--the meetings of their party--and nobody confronts them. No one can claim anyone has interfered and has told them to close down or stopped their meeting. No. This is the course of the party. All this is reflected in its newspaper.

Is this newspaper instigating sectarian sedition or what? Must I leave it alone? This time, never. As I am telling you, everyone who has paved the way for, aided or favored sedition, be he party member or worker in the political field, journalist or university teacher, I will not be merciful toward him. Never. This time? Never. [applause]

The grouping party has done something very good: Why should the Labor Party have an Islamic facade? So the Grouping Party brought a shaykh and designated him as secretary of religious affairs--the atheist grouping party has a religious affairs [secretariat]. It also celebrated the night of Al-Qadr [the night on which the Koran was revealed], the prophet's birthday, the prophet's night journey and the Islamic conquests as well.

The first meeting of the Secretariat General of the Progressive Party was held on 23 June 1981. It issued a statement saying the ruling party did not make its presence felt among the people. As you remember, I expressed gratitude to the Muslim and Christian leaders for helping the interior minister resolve the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' crisis, thus reducing the number of casualties. Instead of 7 and 9, the casualties might have reached 100 and 100. This was thanks to the leaders of the NDP, Muslims and Christians alike, who collaborated with the interior minister. [applause]

However, the grouping said the NDP was nowhere to be seen. Alright; so, the statements issued by the interior minister are all erroneous. The events in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'? No. [According to them], it stems from the prevailing atmosphere and the parasitic economy which promotes looting and plundering and empties the national issue of its entire liberation and social content and promotes base and cheap values which kill the spirit of philosophical and mish-mash national affiliations. [laughter]

On 25 June 1981, the Grouping Party openly threw the responsibility of the events in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' on the shoulders of the NDP leadership. Does this denote a sound party system? Does this denote Egypt's interests? Alright, suppose this were a big party, and suppose they had gone to our brother Copts and told them that these events were created by the ruling party. Now, would we really do such a thing in our country? We, the majority, who have a clear, definitive, strong and courageous program? I would like to tell you something. The measures I initiated were based on Article 74 and, in this assembly, Article 74 came under attack, (?on the grounds) that the president could use it against anyone. Well, I want to declare here before your assembly that even without Article 74, I would have taken the same measures and would have come to you and would have faced the people. This issue is not about Article 74, it is about Egypt and its safety, reputation and unity.

There is of course something really funny about the opposition parties. All of them have said the ruling party was behind the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents because it wanted to divert attention from the nuclear reactor incident. Well, let us go back to our national papers in Egypt, and to the paper of the Democratic Party, and let us see to what extent they attacked and condemned the Iraqi reactor affair. Israel has told the world that no rejection state attacked Israel as much as Egypt did. This is official. However, regrettably, the same lowly concept of politics which existed before the 23 July Revolution still remains.

The deputy leader of the Labor Party on 22 May 1981, (?in the peace center), attacked the regime's policies and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. On 3 July 1981, he attacked what he called the undemocratic attitude of the government and the Democratic Party toward the Lawyers Association regarding the posters they had outside. In other words, the investigation should be completed and brought to this assembly, and [the cases of] the members of the council which was dissolved should all be studied and they should come to this assembly. I want these matters to go on record for history and openly under the eyes of all the people.

The others, as I have told you, [then interrupting himself] --Oh yes, the Lawyers Association is not unlike the others. It is like the Labor Party, the Grouping Party and the remnants of the neo-Wafdists. The Lawyers Association, under the previous system, held a seminar on 13 March 1981. It was attended by 'Umar at-Talmasani, a brotherhood lawyer who was a member of the association council, a brotherhood accountant, and a brotherhood member from the Islamic Studies Center. The topic of discussion was Islam's tackling of the problem of poverty in society. As you know, of course, the purpose of the Lawyers Association Council meeting was to attack the regime.

There was another meeting of the Lawyers Association. All this happened before the association was changed. To connect the operations together, I say that the Lawyers Association was not divorced from the sectarian sedition. It was involved like the Labor and Grouping Parties, and all those working in politics.

A meeting was held at the Lawyers Association on 27 March 1981 to discuss Islam's dealing with the problem of poverty in society. The lawyer who is a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, who was a member of the Lawyers Council that was dissolved, and another person spoke. At another meeting on 12 June 1981, before the dissolution of the council, the lawyer member of the Muslim Brotherhood, who was a member of the dissolved Lawyers Council and another member of the Muslim Brotherhood, who had been released from prison and who joined the Labor Party, spoke.

What did I want to say and review here? I was asked and you will ask: Why have I apprehended these party members? We apprehended them because each of them has a black record in sectarian sedition. Had we intended to abolish the parties, then what I read to you, this paper and another paper which I have in my possession, give us the right to apply for the abolishment of the two parties, because sectarian sedition is a national danger and not a party danger. It is a national danger to Egypt. The exploitation of sectarian sedition in this way deprives the culprits of all rights. Despite this, we will not do so.

Those who have been apprehended had a role in the sectarian sedition. This is why they were apprehended. As I told you, they were cooperating together. The members of the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic groups held meetings at the mosque in Alexandria. The Lawyers Association held a meeting and the Labor and the Grouping Parties held expanded meetings. This is the reason we closed the ASH-SHA'B paper.

I have many things here in front of me, but to finish, I must speak. It is necessary that I should finish with this because I have many papers. [sentence as heard] The societies which advocate sedition and those which pant after them do not consist of one organization. The organization of the Technical Military College and of Salih Sariyah is one. You know the story of this organization, two members of which were executed. The organization of Yahya Hasim, the deputy prosecutor in Alexandria in 1974, is an organization of the same kind.

Hasim tried to help the defendants, who were members of the Military Technical College organization, compel the authorities to release them, get rid of the existing regime and proclaim an Islamic caliphate. All this has been dealt with and is over. I am reviewing for you. The Al-Jihad organization is an extension of the Military Technical College organization because Muhammad Hasan al-Hilawi, who was acquitted in the Military Technical College case, laid out a whole organizational structure, but we dealt with and finished this matter.

I haven't officially notified you about these organizations which we have gotten rid of. You know about the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] of Shukri Ahmad Mustafa and what it did to Ash-Shaykh adh-Dhahabi, may God bless his soul.

These are the Islamic groups. I still have something very important I must speak to you about because it is a serious matter that concerns all of us and our generations. I have prepared many things to speak to you about.

The most serious thing about the Islamic groups, so that we may know them, is the concepts they are planting in the minds of our children. We also want the parties who help these groups or try to realize a rapprochement with them to see what crime is being committed against our generations and against Egypt. What is the line of thinking of these groups? They think of something called jurisdiction [al-hakamiyah]. The concept of this jurisdiction is that judgement should be according to what God has revealed and that any positive laws must be rejected. They also believe in violence and the inevitability of a clash with the infidel authority and with the ignorant society and its destruction. This is the most serious thing. This is what the Muslim Brotherhood has planted.

These groups also advocate that there must be allegiance to the amir of the group and abidance by the principle of hearing and obeying him under all circumstances. They do not seek for God Almighty, who merits our hearing and obedience without any arguments. However, they apply this to the amir of the group. They further advocate that none of the Islamic doctrines should be adopted to interpret the Koran and the law and that reliance should be made only on the interpretation of the amir of the group for the Koranic verses and the prophet's sayings.

It was Shaykh Hasan al-Banna, may God bless his soul, who was the one who laid down the principle of hearing and obeying. As you have read, I was a contemporary of Shaykh Hasan, may God rest his soul. We cooperated together, especially during the days of the secret organization. We worked against the British, the king and the parties. I never worked against Egypt, praise be to God. I always work for Egypt. Hearing and obeying creates a mechanical man.

They advocate that the amir of the group must be the one to interprete the Koran. Well, the amir of the group is only a student, and the amir of the amirs is only a doctor who only graduated a year ago and who is only 23 or 24 years old. There is the mufti of the Egyptian land. The Islamic groups say: Do not listen to the mufti of the Egyptian land. It is the amir of the group who will make the interpretation. This is what is serious, Furthermore, the Islamic groups forbid loyalty to the state, of course. They forbid joining the armed forces because they are infidels. They forbid prayers behind the imams, because they are followers of the state. They forbid work in the state and public institutions. They reject the laws and trials at courts, because they are pre-Islamic courts. They forbid the receipt of pensions from the state's funds because they are unlawful.

They forbid education, because the educationalists are infidels and because the subjects taught are not Islamic. Note the prevarication here. They say that because God created man to worship him alone, education must be confined to the learning of the Koran and the prophet's sayings. Is this God's worship. Is this the verse in which God says: "I have only created jinns and men, that they may serve me." The Islamic groups have distorted the meaning of this verse to say that all kinds of education are infidel and that education should be confined to the teaching of the Koran and the prophet's sayings. They maintain that all the new subjects, such as physics, chemistry, atomic science and the age of technology are atheism.

They forbid private ownership, because God is the owner of everything. Note the playing with words here. God is indeed the owner of everything, but He says spend what you have inherited. They forbid women to work or be educated, they are created to bring up the young generation and stay at home.

The watching of television, movie pictures and other information media is banned, because these spread corruption. [They also claim] the Muslims are now living in a state of war and, therefore, jihad is a must.

This is the situation as you can see. The ugly effects of this is, as you have learned and I have learned--and I have here more than 10 incidents--that a girl and a boy have joined the Islamic groups and have disobeyed their father and mother--the father and mother whom God Almighty has most highly venerated. This is a crime. The Almighty God has said: "I will not be lenient on such a crime, nor will I accept it," despite the fact that He is much-forgiving, merciful, compassionate. Say: "Oh my servants who have transgressed against their souls! Despair not of the mercy of God." [Koranic verse] Even with regard to those who have transgressed against their souls, there is a stipulation. He said: God does not pardon sharing worship with Him but forgives all else. He does not forgive sharing worship with Him. In giving His advice to mankind, He tells us, as human beings with regard to us father and mother: "But if they strive to make thee join in worship with me things of which thou hast no knowledge, obey them not; yet bear them company in this life with justice and consideration." [Koranic verse]

This is a crime which He totally rejects, He whose mercy accommodates everything. He said He will not accept sharing worship with Him. He said: Even if your father and mother ask you to do so, do not comply but bear them company in this life with justice and consideration. That is to say, smile in their face and tell them you will think about it, for example, because one has to be gracious to one's father and mother.

What did the Islamic groups do to the father and mother today? There are 10 incidents. I will not identify the persons involved. The girl disobeyed her father. As for the boy, we all know that boys go out. Let him go out, because we are not afraid for him, but we are afraid for the girl.

The armies of a group [sentence left incomplete] As you are aware, when one comes to ask for the hand of a girl in marriage, the amir of the group must give his approval. If he does not approve, she will not get married, even against the wish of her father and mother and her family and the whole world. Sometimes the girl leaves the house of her father and family. This is on record here. At other times, the amir of the group divorces her from her husband and takes her himself.

Sometimes, as has happened and [I have this] in front of me, an amir of a group who has children older than the girl entices the girl [and makes her] refuse [to marry another person]. The girl, who is the daughter of good people, refuses. After having completed her education and reached splendid levels, she refuses and goes to the man. She leaves her people and runs away to the man, the amir of a group in an Arab country though she is younger than his children. Every time she had a suitor, she would present him to the amir of the group who would refuse, refuse, refuse, refuse until he took her for himself. Is that what the post of the amir of a group, Islam and religion stand for?

I want you to consider with me some legislation. We must adopt a stand with regard to the girls who disobey their family for this reason. Why? Because, as I have told you, God taught us, He told us that heaven is under the feet of the mother and that even if the father and mother tell you to commit an unpardonable ugly crime, do not obey them but smile in their face. These are their principles and these are the examples I have, complete with names, but I will not reveal names or say anything at all.

There remains one thing: I would like to read something to those who have asked why the ASH-SHA'B newspaper has been closed so that we will absolve ourselves. I have in front of me the court's decision confiscating the next to the last issue of the paper.

The judge's ruling says: Since it has transpired from the evidence that the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, in its issue No 122, the confiscation of which the prosecution has asked to be upheld, transcended the permitted boundaries of criticism to slander the existing legitimate regime in the country and to instigate hatred and contempt for it, in addition to engaging in agitations which could have disturbed public security and harmed the public's interest, and that this behavior by the newspaper is illegitimate and illegal and that since what the newspaper has done involves crimes stipulated in Penal Code Articles 102 repeat [as heard] and 174, the order to confiscate it is proper and must be supported in accordance with Penal Code Article 198. For these reasons, the court has decided to uphold the order to seize issue No 122 of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B published on 25 August 1981.

You have heard the description that it exceeded the limit of permitted criticism to the defamation of the legitimate regime and to the incitement for hatred and contempt of the regime as well as agitation.

The deputy party leader writes in the second edition that less had been written about these things in this edition. Much much more had been written in the previous edition.

Why do I say this? Because they have condemned themselves. They run after foreign correspondents to tell them about the liquidation of the opposition, the liquidation of the parties, and the liquidation of so and so. Please, bear with me. I say this because the confrontation is decisive. There will be no halfway solutions. I will not request the abolishment of this party, although, as I told you, this party and the Grouping Party deserve to be abolished. But no one commits a single mistake without being taken to account by the law. I said before that democracy has more vicious fangs than dictatorship. [applause] The time has come for me to end, but before that I must tell you about the decisions I have taken and the statement which I will address to the people. [long pause]

I have much material. I shall prepare it and have it printed and sent to you, because you must read them, too. As I told you, I have read about 20 times more material than this. I have summarized it for you today, and this is enough.

Regarding the measures that have been put into effect, as you know, I have taken into custody all those who had any connection or had assisted or had favored or had behaved in a way that has led to the aggravation of sectarian strife. They will be brought to the socialist prosecutor so he can conduct a political--a political--investigation, in the sense that their whole history will be investigated. This will be done in the open and nothing will be done in secret. Perhaps you have received by now the laws which I am asking to be debated and legislated as well as the name of everyone who was detained. Everything that has taken place has been announced and published, because nothing takes place in secret and no one shall ask where is my son because he cannot be found. No. He is present.

You will receive all this now. It is printed and ready. The statement involves the two, both Muslims and Christians. This is the statement which I have to address to the people. Why? Because the sedition is between the two. First of all, I want to say that beginning tonight there will be nothing called the two elements of the nation. There is one nation only and one element only. [applause]

Members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council visited me last April to celebrate the feast. I told them that the head of the church has done great harm to my sons, the Copts of Egypt. I gave an example and all of them are now sitting with you. When I formed the new Cabinet, I appointed Albert Marsum Salamah minister of state because of his conduct. They told me he [presumably meaning Patriarch Shinudah] would say it was I who brought you the third Coptic minister. He draws up his calculations on this basis: What is your population and how many posts do you occupy? You have two ministers and I brought you more. I was afraid the rule would be that conduct better than that of Anba' Shinudah would be what would produce results. No. When I appointed Albert, I did not think about how many Coptic and Muslim ministers would be appointed, never.

It is in my nature to appoint two, three, four or five [Coptic] governors. I sent a green signal. I gave this signal when I said in the new 10 Ramadan city that for the first time in the history of the Egyptian Copts, the government will build a church at state expense without a request from the Copts. Why? It is because I was convinced we have entered a new stage. It was a message in which I said the story of building churches was nonsense. We have ended this issue and gone beyond it. Do not waste our time in this talk.

I also said: Al-Azhar participate in laying the foundation stone. The Al-Azhar participated and you know the extent of the violence of this on the Al-Azhar. I compelled the Al-Azhar and I was stubborn with them. The Al-Azhar actually laid the foundation stone on the Al-Azhar Mosque and the Christian Church.

My signal was not understood. Afterward, I said that I was a Muslim president of a Muslim state where Muslims live alongside Christians and that the people are one. This message of mine was also misunderstood by the Muslims, in particular. The first message concerning the 10 Ramadan Church was mainly directed to the head of the church. Its purport was: Do not waste the time of the state. You will be given a church and the state will build without you asking or spending anything. Let us not waste our time. He did not understand the message.

The second message when I said I was a Muslim president of a Muslim state was directed to the Islamic groups and others. The message was that the Muslim president of the Muslim state does not accept that any harm should befall any of his citizens, particularly if these citizens are adherents of a revealed religion; that is to say, the Christians and the Muslims. I will never accept any harm befalling them because of what our Koran tells us. It tells us to believe in what has been revealed to Moses, Jesus and Muhammad. This message was not understood. Both sides did not understand. It remains for me to make them understand.

This is the statement I must address to the people after the measures I have taken. I will read it so it will reach the people through you. It contains measures for referendum under Article 74 and it contains other executive decisions which will be announced now because I have already signed them. They concern the religious societies, the required laws, the societies, the illegal activities. All this will come to you. However, I will now read the statement:

In the name of God. For some time certain subversive groups have tried at several stages to foment sectarian sedition among the people of the nation. They have tried hard to destroy its national unity, using some misleading slogans to achieve their objectives and using illegal methods, both psychological and material, to impede the people's development, prosperity and democratic march. The government has faced all this with ordinary measures at times, and with advice at other times, and with guidance at still other times. In the recent period, in particular, big events happened, seriously threatening the national unity, the social peace and the safety of the domestic front.

However, this sinful group has persisted in their wrongdoing, shunning all values and laws, deviating from the sound course and resorting to violence, terrorism, bloodshed and threatening peaceful people.

Some individuals have exploited these events and sought to escalate them, making it necessary to adopt urgent and immediate measures to confront this danger which threatened the national unity and the safety of the homeland. Out of our constitutional responsibility, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of the Constitution and the announcement of the powers given to us in accordance with Article 74 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the president of the republic, if there is danger that threatens national unity or the safety of the homeland or hampers the state institutions from discharging their constitutional role, can take urgent measures to confront this danger and address a statement to the people and call a referendum to take place on the measures he has taken within 60 days of their adoption, we have decided.

1. To prohibit the exploitation of religion for the achievement of political or party aims and to prohibit the use or exploitation of the places of worship for this purpose or the harming of national unity, social peace or the safety of the homeland. There is no politics in religion and no religion in politics.

2. To hold in custody some people against whom there is serious evidence that they committed, or participated, or favored, or exploited in any form whatever the incidents which threatened the national unity, or the social peace or the safety of the homeland. The names of these people are printed in the decision, and the decision is ready for the newspapers now, and will be distributed to you.

3. To hold in custody the assets of some committees, organizations, groups and societies which carried out activity or actions that threatened national unity, or social peace or the safety of the homeland. I have signed the President of the Republic's Decree 475 for the year 1981 in this regard, and it is also ready and will be distributed to you and the press.

4. To dissolve some of the widely-known societies in accordance with the provisions of law No 32 of 1964 regarding the private societies and institutions which carried out activities that jeopardized the national unity, or the social peace or the safety of the homeland. My Decree No 492 of 1981 has been issued, and it is ready also to be distributed to you.

5. To cancel the licenses granted for the publication of some newspapers and printed matter and to hold in custody their assets and headquarters. I have issued in this regard Decree No 494 of 1981, and it is ready for you and the newspapers.

6. To transfer some members of the teaching staff at the universities and higher institutions against whom there is serious evidence of carrying out activities which have had a harmful effect in shaping public opinion or the education of young people or threatened national unity, of the social peace or the safety of the homeland--to transfer them to jobs to be decided by the minister of state for education and scientific research in agreement with the ministers concerned. My Decree No 490 of the 1981 in this regard has been issued.

7. To transfer some of the journalists and other employees working in the national press institutions and some of the employees working in the Radio and Television Union and the Higher Council for Education against whom there is serious evidence of carrying out activities which have had a harmful effect in shaping public opinion or threatened the national unity, or the social peace or the safety of the homeland--to transfer them to the information organization or other governmental organizations to be decided by the prime minister. My Decree No 489 of 1981 in this regard has been issued.

8. To cancel presidential Decree 2782 of 1971 which appointed Anba Shenudah as Pope of Alexandria and patriarch of the Coptic seat [applause] and forming a committee to discharge the papal duties composed of five bishops, who are:

A. Anba Maximum, bishop of Al-Qalyubiyah. He is a Coptic scholar who was a nominee for the papal seat.

B. Anba Samuel, bishop of general services and expatriate churches. He was a previous nominee for the patriarchate and won the majority of votes.

C. Anba Agrigrius, bishop of scientific research and higher Coptic studies and director of the Higher Institute of Coptic Studies.

D. Anba Athnasius, bishop of Bani Suwafy and Al-Bahnasa. He is currently under secretary of the Higher Committee of Coptic Awqaf and a previous secretary of the Holy Synod.

E. Anba Yu'annis, bishop of Al-Gharbiyah and current secretary of the Holy Synod.

In order that the church shall not remain without those who represent it with the state, I have done this--the decree is set, but I am explaining it--I have done this after I consulted those who are sincere to the country and to the church. These bishops must act quickly to tackle the general Coptic feeling at home and abroad to break the barrier of fanaticism, grudges and hatred and spread the spirit of love and tolerance.

This committee must submit to the government all the appropriate proposals to return the church to its traditional and genuine status as a living fabric in the body of the state and to entrench the spirit of love, humility, patience and wisdom among all communities and peoples--a role in which it was a vanguard among all the churches of the world.

"Our Lord! Condemn us not if we forget or fall into error. Our Lord! Lay not on us a burden like that which Thou didst lay on those before us. Our Lord! Lay not on us a burden greater than we have strength to bear. Blot our sins and grant us forgiveness. Have mercy on us. Thou art our protector; help us against those who stand against faith. [Koranic verse] May God's peace be with you. [applause]

DECREES ISSUED AFTER AS-SADAT SPEECH ON SEDITION

Detention of Defendents

NC060037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree holding in custody all those against whom there is serious evidence of having committed or participating in any way in the events that threatened national unity, social peace or the homeland's security. The following is the text of the presidential decree:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 4 of the Constitution on the Code of Ethics issued by Law No 95 in 1980, decrees:

Article I: To hold in custody all those against whom there is serious evidence of having committed, participated in, recruited or exploited in any way the events that threatened national unity, social peace or the homeland's security. The names of these people are listed in the attached statement.

The socialist prosecutor shall conduct a political investigation of all those held in custody.

Those taken into custody can bring a case only to the socialist prosecutor. The case will be decided in a period not exceeding 6 months. These people have no right to bring their case to the Court of Ethics. The defendents must follow the established measures according to the Code of Ethics issued by Law No 95 in 1980.

This decree shall be published in the official gazette and will be put into force as of the date of its issuance.

Custody of Groups' Assets

NC060021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree to hold in custody the assets of the committees, organizations, groups and societies which carried out activity or actions which have threatened the national unity, social peace or security of the homeland.

The text of the president's decree follows:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 74 of the Constitution and the Code of Ethics Law No 95 for the year 1980, decrees:

Article I: To hold in custody the assets of the committees, organizations, groups and societies, regardless of the description given to them, which carried out activity or actions that have threatened the national unity, social peace or safety of the homeland as specified in the attached list.

The person concerned can appeal against the custody decree only to the socialist public prosecutor and no one else, and the appeal will be considered within a period not exceeding 6 months. Otherwise, the person concerned will be entitled to appeal to the Court of Ethics and will follow, in his appeal, the established procedures in accordance with the Code of Ethics Law No 95 of 1980.

Article II: This decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall become effective as of the date of its issuance.

The text of the list attached to the president of the republic's decree follows:

1. The Muslim Brotherhood group

2. The Islamic (?groups).

Dissolving Religious Societies

NC060010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President of the Republic Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree dissolving all declared societies and private institutions which exercised activities that threatened the national unity, social peace or security of the homeland. The following is the text of the decree:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 4 of the Constitution on the Code of Ethics issued by Law No 95 in 1980, and Law No 32 issued in 1964 on private societies and institutions, [decrees]:

Article I: Dissolving of all declared societies according to law No 32 issued in 1964 on private societies and institutions the names of which appear in the attached statement, which exercised activities that threatened the national unity, social peace or security of the homeland.

The affected quarters can bring a case to the Court of Ethics within 6 months and must follow the established measures according to the Code of Ethics issued by law No 95 in 1980.

Article II: The minister of state for social affairs shall issue the executive decisions to implement the provisions of this decree.

Article III: This decree shall be published in the gazette and will be in force as of the date of its issuance.

The following is a list of the names of the societies that the decree dissolves:

1. The Al-Khulafa' ar-Rashidin Society in Misr al-Jadidah.
2. The Medical Islamic Society in Cairo.
3. The Islamic Propagation Society in Bani Suwayf.
4. Jama'at Ansar as-Sunnah al-Muhammadiyah in Port Said.
5. Jama'at Ansar as-Sunnah al-Muhammadiyah in Sawhaj.
6. The Fajr al-Islam Charitable Society in Alexandria.
7. The Al-Hidayah al-Islamiyah Society in Suez.
8. The Islamic Society for Propagation and Developing Society in Asyut.
9. The Islamic Renaissance Society in Al-Fayyum.
10. The As-Salam Mosque Society in Stanely in Alexandria.
11. Jam'iyat Abna' Khidmat al-Jil in Cairo.
12. Jam'iyat al-Karmah al-Qubtiyah in Cairo.
13. The Orthodox Coptic Reform Society in Alexandria.

Canceling Publication Licenses

NC060046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree canceling the licenses granted for the publication of some newspapers and printed matter and holding in custody their assets and headquarters. The text of the decree follows:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 74 of the Constitution and the Code of Ethics Law No 95 of 1980, decrees:

Article I: To cancel the license granted for the publication of the newspapers and printed matter detailed in the attached list and to take into custody their assets and headquarters.

The person concerned can appeal to the socialist prosecutor alone and no one else, and the appeal will be considered within a period not exceeding 6 months. Otherwise, the person concerned can appeal to the Court of Ethics. The consideration of the appeal will follow the established procedure in accordance with the Code of Ethics Law No 95 of 1980.

Article II: This decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall become effective the date of its issuance.

The list attached to the president of the republic's decree follows:

1. AD-DA'WAH magazine.
2. AL-I'TISAM magazine.
3. AL-MUKHTAR AL-ISLAMI magazine.
4. WATANI newspaper.
5. AL-KIRAZAH magazine.
6. ASH-SHA'B newspaper.
7. Al-Mawqif al-'Arabi [Publishing] House.

Transfer of Teachers

NC060027 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decision providing for the transfer of some members of the teaching staff in the universities. The following is the text of the decision:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 74 of the Constitution, decides:

Article I: That the members of the teaching staff in the universities and higher institutes who have been cogently proved to have engaged in activities that have had an adverse effect on the shaping of public opinion or the education of youths or threatened national unity, social peace or the homeland's safety and whose names appear in the attached list shall be transferred to the posts that are to be designated by the minister of state for education and scientific research or the minister concerned with Al-Azhar affairs, according to the circumstances and in agreement with the ministers concerned. The transfer will be carried out in accordance with the preceding paragraph [as received] without adherence to the provisions of the laws and the bylaws regulating the affairs of the workers.

Article II. This decision shall be published in the official gazette and shall be put into effect on the date it is issued.

Media Workers' Transfers

NC060105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decision providing for the transfer of a number of journalists and others working in the (?national) press establishments and in the radio and television union to the information organization and other government bodies. The following is the text of the republican decision:

The president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 74 of the Constitution, decides:

Article I; That the journalists and other workers in the national press establishments and in the radio and television union who have been cogently proved to have engaged in activities that have had an adverse effect on the shaping of public opinion or threatened national unity, social peace or the homeland's safety and whose names appear in the attached list shall be transferred to the information organization or other government bodies to be designated by the prime minister.

The transfers shall be carried out in accordance with the previous paragraph without adherence to the provisions of the laws and bylaws regulating the affairs of the workers.

Article II. This decision shall be published in the official gazette and shall be put into effect on the day it is issued. Following is the list of names attached to the president's decree:

1. Fahmi 'Abd ar-Raziq Hunaydi
2. Mustafa Bahjat Badawi
3. Muhammad Salmawi Muhammad Salmawi
4. Rif'at as-Sayyid Bayyumi
5. Muhammad Mahduh Taha
6. Sami Mansur Ahmad
7. Aminah Muhammad Tafiyah Yusuf
8. Khayri 'Aziz Khalil Yusuf
9. Muhammad 'Abbas Sayyid Ahmad
10. Ahmad Lutfi al-Khuli
11. Salah Hafiz
12. Muhammad 'Awad Mustafa
13. Ahmad Sa'd ad-Din Amal
14. 'Arif Muhammad 'Uthman
15. Husayn Fahmi Husayn
16. Ahmad Tufi 'Abd al-Hakim Sayyid Hilal
17. Hamid Zaydan Hamid Ghunaym
18. Samir Amin Tadrus
19. Ibrahim Muhammad Yunis
20. Faridah 'Abd al-Mu'min an-Naqqash
21. Husayn 'Abd ar-Raziq
22. Muhammad 'Abd al-Quddus Ihsan
23. Muhammad Amal Muhammad 'Ali Zuhayri
24. Siham Sayyid Ahmad Bayyudi
25. Badawi Mahmud Badawi
26. Samir Muhammad Sa'id Farid
27. Ahmad Farghali Mustafa Imam
28. Salah ad-Din Mutwalli 'Isa
29. 'Adil as-Sayyid Sulayman
30. Aminah 'Abd al-Mu'min an-Naqqash
31. Mahmud 'Abd al-Majid
32. Mahmud Basyuni 'Amirah
33. Muhammad 'Izz ad-Din Amal
34. 'Abd al-Qadir as-Sayyid Nabi Salim
35. Talib Rizq Hanna
36. Muhammad Sayfi 'Abd al-Qadir
37. Ahmad Muslihi Musa
38. Mustafa Ibrahim as-Sayari
39. Nazih 'Abduh Ahmad
40. 'Abd al-Hamid Khalil Ghazi
41. Husayn Sayyid
42. Hazim Muhammad Hashim as-Samman
43. Jabir Riza al-Khuli
44. Sami 'Abd as-Salam as-Salamuni
45. Muhammad Salah Ahmad Zaki
46. Muhammad Tahir Abu Zayid

47. Shafi' 'Abd ar-Rahman Shalabi
48. Kariman Hamzah
49. Yusuf Ibrahim Marzuq 'Abd al-Malak
50. Layla Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Mundhir
51. Hasan Sadiq Rustum
52. Rushdi Abu al-Hasan Muhammad Abu al-Hasan
53. Muhammad Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah 'Awdah
54. Ahmad Abu Khatwah Hamrush
55. Tahiyah 'Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad
56. 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Fattah Imam
57. Muhammad 'Uthman
58. Safinza Kazim Asfahani
59. As-Sayyif Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mallah
60. At-tafi 'Awad Shatta
61. Siham Muhammad Hashim as-Samman
62. Sayyid Sayyid al-Ghadban
63. Mahmud Ahmad as-Sayyid Abu Salim
64. Jalal Shafi'i 'Ushri
65. Mahmud Muhammad 'Ali
66. Husayn Sayyid Sha'lan
67. Wadi' Amin Hanna 'Atiyah

Canceling Pope's Appointment

NC052354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree cancelling the appointment of Anba Shinudah as pope of Alexandria. The following is the text of the decree:

Taking cognizance of Article 74 of the Constitution, the president of the republic has decided:

Article I: Presidential Decree No 2782 of 1971 appointing Anba Shinudah as pope of Alexandria and patriarch of the Coptic seat is canceled.

Article II: A committee shall be formed to discharge the papal duties and shall be composed of the following bishops:

1. Anba Maximums, Bishop of al-Qalyubiyah
2. Anba Samuel, bishop of general services and expatriate churches
3. Anba Agrigrius, bishop of scientific research and higher Coptic studies and director of the Higher Institute of Coptic Studies
4. Anba Athnasius, bishop of Bani Suwayf and Al-Bahnasa
5. Anba Yu'annis, bishop of Al-Gharbiyah and secretary of the Holy Synod

Article III: This decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Formation of Unity Committee

NC060051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decree on the formation and definition of the jurisdictions of the Higher Committee for National Unity. Following is the text of the decree:

The president, after taking cognizance of the constitution, decrees:

Article I: A Higher Committee for National Unity shall be formed under the chairmanship of the vice president and of the membership of the prime minister or his delegate, the deputy prime minister and the interior minister, the minister of local government, the minister of state for education and scientific research, minister of state for cultural and information affairs, the minister of state for social affairs, the minister of state for awqafs, the chairman of the Higher Council for Youths and Sports, and five public personages to be appointed by a Republican decree. The committee may invite any person whose experience it may seek to attend its meetings.

Article II: The higher committee shall draw up the necessary plans for effecting sound religious propagation, strengthening and protecting the national unity and coordinating the activities of various ministries and organizations in this respect to strengthen the noble values in the society free of any extremism, fanaticism or atheism. The appropriate quarters shall be committed to implement the committee's decisions.

Article III: It shall be permissible by a decision from the chairman of the Higher Committee for National Unity to form committees under the chairmanship of the appropriate governor to discuss, study and solve problems of a communal nature at the governorate level and to adopt measures safeguarding and affirming the course of the national unity.

Article IV: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Amending Illegal Parties Law

NC060112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decree law amending some of the provisions of the law on political parties. The following is the text of the law:

In the name of the people. After taking cognizance of Article 14 of the Constitution and of the Law on Political Parties No 40 of 1977 and the laws amending it, the president of the republic has issued the following law:

Article I: Paragraphs 1 and 2 in each of Articles 22 and 23 of Law No 40 of 1977 on political parties shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:

Article 22, paragraphs 1 and 2: Any person who, contrary to the provisions of this law, establishes, organizes, administers or finances an illegal party organization, whether under a religious disguise or in the shape of a society, organization or group, will be liable to imprisonment.

Punishment will be penal servitude for life or for a temporary period if the illegal party is hostile to society or has a military or paramilitary character or organizes violent training which aims at preparing for fighting or if it has committed a crime as a result of communicating with a foreign power.

Article 23, paragraphs 1 and 2: Any person who joins an illegal party organization, whether under religious disguise or in the shape of a society, organization or group and regardless of the name or description of the organization shall be liable to imprisonment.

The punishment will be imprisonment if the organization mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is hostile to society or has a military or paramilitary character or organizes violent training which aims at preparing for fighting or if the organization has been established through communication with a foreign power and the culprit has been aware of this.

Article II: This decree shall be published in the official gazette, will have the force of the law and will be effective the first day after its publication.

Amending Code of Ethics

NC060056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decree amending the Code of Ethics. The following is the text of the decree:

In the name of the people, the president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 147 of the Constitution and of the Code of Ethics issued by Law No 95 issued in 1980, decrees the following law:

Article I: A new article shall be added to Article 34 of the Code of Ethics issued by Law No 95 in 1980 with the following text:

Fifth: Appeals against measures taken will be settled according to Article 74 of the Constitution.

Article II: This decree shall be published in the official gazette and will have the force of law and shall go into effect on the second day after its publication.

Call For Security Referendum

NC052348 Cairo MENA in English 2345 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat this evening issued a republican decree calling voters for public referendum on next Thursday to vote for the measures taken to safeguard the national unity and social peace.

AS-SADAT SAYS FURTHER DETENTION MEASURES POSSIBLE

NC052340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--After delivering his speech in the People's Assembly, President Anwar as-Sadat answered foreign reporters' questions whether he believed that there will be further detention measures by saying that this was possible. President as-Sadat added: It is a purge. I am not demolishing the opposition as some of you believe and I spoke clearly and frankly today.

LEAFLETS SEIZED AT GROUPING PARTY PREMISES

NC042210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA)--The security authorities today seized leaflets at the grouping [National Progressive Unionist Grouping] Party premises. The leaflets contained false information within the context of an instigation campaign which the party has been carrying out recently. In reporting this, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the leaflets were seized at the party headquarters on orders from the public prosecution.

AFP REPORTS 'UNEASY CALM' AFTER AS-SADAT SPEECH

NC061356 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Sep (AFP)--There was uneasy calm here today following the announcement of President Anwar as-Sadat's 11 measures to "defend national security" and "halt the exploitation of religion for political ends".

In a marathon speech to parliament last night, Mr as-Sadat culminated his crackdown of the past week, announcing the ouster of the head of the Coptic Christian Church, Pope Shinudah III, declaring war on the fundamentalist "Moslem Brotherhood" secret society and vowing to arrest foes of national interest.

This morning, five lorry loads of soldiers were positioned near St Mark's, the Cairo cathedral where Pope Shinudah traditionally preached on Fridays. At today's mass, attended by some 200 Copts, the priest made no mention of Pope Shinudah's dismissal.

The nearby An-Nur Mosque, a meeting place for fundamentalist Moslems, was empty.

The Coptic Church today accepted President as-Sadat's nomination of a council of five to replace Pope Shinudah, but Bishop Samuel, a member of the Council, said Pope Shinudah would remain the church's "spiritual head". He said the pope was still at the Wadi an-Natrun Convent, in the western desert, where he went to protest against the arrest of two bishops and three priests on Wednesday.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 4-7 SEP

Communique No 451

JN041731 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Communique No 451 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the 1st day of the 2d year of our holy and just war against the racist Persian enemy, the capable forces of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah continue to hit and destroy the forces of the ignorant aggressors in the operational sectors. The results of the activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. The lions of our armed forces continued to destroy the forces of the reckless enemy in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, inflicting on them heavy losses in lives and material. Known losses when this communique was drafted were put at 291 killed and 17 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 12 vehicles loaded with hardware, 8 Tow missile launchers and 5 guns destroyed.

B. One of our forward units engaged an enemy infantry force in the Mehran region and hit it hard with various weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 33 killed. Our units destroyed one stockpile of hardware and one observation post in the same region.

C. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry and tank force in the Mimak region in front of their positions in Sayf Sa'd and forced it to flee after killing 27 and destroying 2 tanks. Our units also destroyed two guns, one cylindrical launcher and two stockpiles of hardware in the same region.

D. Our valiant units continued to hit the remnants of the retreating enemy hard in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 14 and destroying 6 tanks, 3 vehicles loaded with hardware and 1 gun

E. Ten killed in the Ahvaz region.

F. Four killed and three vehicles, one gun and one excavator destroyed in the Abadan region.

G. Five killed and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.

H. Two enemy fighter planes were shot down today in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

Thus, total known enemy losses up to the time this communique was prepared were 384 killed and 25 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 18 vehicles, 9 guns, 1 cylindrical launcher, 1 excavator, 8 missile launchers, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 2 fighter planes destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 37 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: Eight tanks, two personnel carriers, eight vehicles, four mortars and one armored vehicle damaged.

C. Our losses in equipment on 1 and 2 September in the Khafajiyah region were 12 tanks, 7 personnel carriers, 6 vehicles, 2 mortars and 2 armored vehicles damaged.

D. Yesterday, two of our helicopters were downed within our forward positions in the Khafajiyah region.

E. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled the Khawr 'Abdallah region with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1981

Communique No 452

JN051710 Baghdad in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continued to strike at the Iranian enemy in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, inflicting on it new losses in lives and war material. Communique No 452 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put known enemy losses in the Khafajiyah area alone at 26 killed and 6 tanks, 3 personnel carriers, 4 vehicles--3 of which were carrying soldiers--3 excavators and 1 rocket launcher destroyed.

The communique put total enemy losses in the operational sectors including the Khafajiyah sector at 40 dead, 7 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 excavators, 1 rocket launcher, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.

The text of Communique No 452 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The outcome of these activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our efficient units continued to strike at the frivolous enemy in the Khafajiyah area, inflicting on it grave losses in lives and equipment, as follows: Twenty-six killed and six tanks, three armored personnel carriers, four vehicles--three of which were carrying soldiers--three excavators and one rocket launcher destroyed.
B. Seven killed and one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. Four killed and one tank and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Shush area.
D. Two killed in the Sumar area.
E. One killed and two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. One gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
G. One vehicle destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
H. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 40 killed and 7 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 1 gun, 3 excavators, 1 rocket launcher, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 32 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Six tanks, five vehicles, six mortars, one gun and one armored car damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1981

Communique No 453

JN061722 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Communique No 453 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious forces of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah continued to hit hard the forces of the ignorant enemy in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant forces hit hard with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, inflicting heavy losses in lives and materiel put at well over 300 killed and 9 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers; 15 vehicles, 4 loaded with hardware; 8 guns; and 1 rocket launcher.
B. Enemy personnel concentrations were sighted in front of our forward positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. They were hit with various weapons, sustaining 89 killed.
C. One of our forward units engaged an enemy infantry force in the Mehran region and forced it to flee after sustaining 27 killed. Our units destroyed two vehicles, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post in the same region.
D. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region with various weapons, killing 14 and destroying 2 vehicles, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
E. Fourteen killed and one vehicle, one gun, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Five killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
G. Four killed in the Shush region.
H. Our fighter planes today raided enemy concentrations, vehicles and armor in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 483 killed and 9 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 20 vehicles, 9 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.

I. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 38 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks, five vehicles, four mortars and one gun damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 September 1981

Communique No 454

JN071754 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Communique No 454 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued to hit and destroy the forces of the racist and backward Persian regime in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our brave armed forces hit hard with various weapons enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing 105 and destroying 1 tank; 3 armored personnel carriers; 5 vehicles, 1 troop carrier; 2 guns; and 1 excavator.
B. Enemy personnel concentrations were sighted in front of our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. They were hit with various weapons and sustained 23 killed and 1 vehicle destroyed.
C. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Mehran region and forced it to flee, leaving behind 19 killed.
D. Our units hits with various weapons enemy positions and personnel concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 17 and destroying 1 gun and 6 stockpiles of hardware.
E. Eight killed and two observation posts destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
F. Seven killed in the Shush region.
G. Five killed and one vehicle carrying soldiers destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
H. Five killed and one observation post destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
I. Two killed and one troop carrier, one vehicle, one excavator and two observation posts destroyed in the Dezful region.
J. Two observation posts destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
K. Our aircraft today raided enemy concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations and scored direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 191 killed and 1 tank, 4 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 excavators, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 7 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 31 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank and six vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 September 1981

ANTI-EGYPT RADIO ON ARREST OF OPPOSITION FIGURES

JN051858 Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The authorities of As-Sadat's regime today committed the new crime within the context of their bestial campaign against the nationalist opposition leaders. A Voice of Egypt of Arabism correspondent in Cairo reported that a police force stormed the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] headquarters early today, seizing printing material, typewriters and leaflets. The police force closed and sealed the NPUG headquarters [words indistinct].

The step against the NPUG headquarters is part of a wide-scale campaign of arrests. It was made 1 day after the arrest of well over 600 of the nationalist opposition leaders, including well-known journalists Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, Fu'ad Saraj ad-Din and Diya' ad-Din Dawud and other popular leaders.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADER ON AS-SADAT'S MEASURES

JN080850 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Sep 81 pp 24, 20

[Text] Amman--Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah, the controller general of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan, has distributed a statement in which he touched on the recent events in Egypt. He said that these events have inflicted deep wounds on the Islamic nation and constitute a link in the international conspiratorial chain against the Islamic nation, faith and culture. This has caused successive ordeals for the Muslims in Egypt and other countries.

The statement says: The As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Alexandria came at a time when the Al-Aqsa Mosque is being demolished to construct the alleged Solomon's Temple. The immediate result of the Alexandria meeting, the statement adds, was an attack on the opposition and the Islamic movement in Egypt which expresses the nation's true stand in rejecting the Camp David plot aimed at wiping out the religion, culture, history and holy places of this nation.

Khalifah said the sectarian disturbances in Egypt were perpetrated by Egyptian intelligence and are not actually sectarian.

Khalifah said Muslims everywhere pledge to be God's soldiers working for his cause of liberating Palestine and purging Al-Aqsa, and all the Islamic holy places of their enemies. This could be achieved by preparing an educated, vigilant and faithful generation sincere in its jihad and martyrdom despite all attempts to restrain it from its enemies. Khalifah urged the Islamic nation to rally around Islam in order to liberate its homeland from every alien ursuper.

In conclusion, Khalifah said the wide-scale campaign of arrests in Egypt should be resisted and As-Sadat's conspiratorial designs should be confronted.

ARAB LEAGUE ASKED TO DISCUSS ISRAELI EXCAVATIONS

JN060800 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday Jordan asked the Arab League secretary general to list on the agenda of the Arab League Council's 76th session the topic of Israeli threats to the holy places as represented by the Israeli authorities' excavations under the Al-Aqsa Mosque--excavations that could lead to the demolition of a place held sacred by all Muslims.

In its message to the secretary general, Jordan also requested that this ordinary session, which will begin tomorrow, Monday, be held at the Arab foreign ministers level in view of the violation of international law and UN resolutions as well as the definite material danger these excavations pose to the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. The message added that such an act requires decisive Arab and Islamic measures equal to this new aggression.

The Jordanian request stated: Jordan views this aggressive act very seriously and considers it a new provocation of the feelings of both the Arabs and Muslims throughout the world. Moreover, it is a threat to international security and peace.

During its ordinary session, the Arab League Council will discuss the Arab-European dialogue, Arab-African cooperation, confrontation of the law being drafted against the Arab boycott of Israel, recommendations of persons to supervise Palestinian affairs in the Arab countries and Israel's project to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, in addition to other topics.

IMPLICATIONS, CONDEMNATIONS IN AMBASSADOR'S DEATH

Amal Blamed

JN041435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Sep (INA)--Palestinian sources have informed the INA correspondent in Beirut that the car carrying the gunmen who shot the French ambassador earlier today belongs to the Amal organization. These sources said that a group calling itself Al-Husayn suicide group [Jama'at al-Husayn al-Intihariyan] has previously carried out several operations in the series of assassinations.

Responsibility Claimed

JN041556 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Sep (INA)--The free Lebanon radio station reported here today that an organization calling itself the Iranian revolution organization has claimed responsibility for assassinating the French ambassador to Lebanon. The station did not elaborate on how this announcement was made and whether it came in an official statement or in a telephone call.

National Movement Condemnation

NC041917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Lebanese National Movement:

The Lebanese National Movement expresses its strong denunciation of the crime of the assassination of French Ambassador Louis Delamare by armed men who ambushed him outside his house where they committed this criminal action.

While the Lebanese National Movement pays tribute to the characteristics which the late ambassador possessed and the efforts he exerted during his stay in Beirut to strengthen Lebanese-French relations--which won the respect of all the Lebanese--it considers the crime of his assassination as directed against all the democratic and human values and simultaneously a grave harm to Lebanon and France. The National Movement explicity condemns the party which was behind the assassination of the French ambassador, regardless of its identity or its motives. On the occasion, the Central Political Council calls for an end to such crimes, which hurt the reputation of Lebanon and the dignity of its people.

In conclusion, the statement calls on the responsible quarters and services to investigate this crime quickly and seriously to uncover its perpetrators and inflict the necessary punishment on them.

Amal Movement Condemnation

NC041909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, the chairman of the command council of the Amal Movement, has denounced the crime of the assassination of Ambassador Delamare. He described it as horrible and despicable. In a statement he made this evening, he said the Amal Movement will always remember the positive and constructive role which the ambassador played on all levels in order to maintain the unity of Lebanon's people and territory and his devotion and efforts for Lebanon, which he loved.

HAIG COOPERATION PROPOSALS RECEIVED FAVORABLY

TA071026 Tel Aviv MA'AKIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Razi Gutterman and Ilan Kfir in the prime minister's entourage in New York]

[Excerpt] Sources in Prime Minister Menahem Begin's entourage this morning reacted favorably to the proposals for defense-strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel that were raised yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an interview to the New York TIMES.

The Israeli sources expect "a strategic memorandum of understanding" between Israel and the United States to be achieved in the meeting between Reagan and Begin. Circles close to the prime minister expressed their opinion that the U.S. Administration would put into practice the proposals raised in the past on this matter. According to them, Israel would be ready for large-scale cooperation which would reflect the special relationship and the global interests shared by Israel and the United States.

MA'ARIV has learned that in the summit meeting and in the meeting with Alexander Haig, Begin will present concrete proposals for strategic cooperation that are identical to the ideas raised by Haig.

LEBANON ISSUE-AUTONOMY LINKAGE PROPOSALS REJECTED

TA070521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Israeli sources in Begin's entourage to the United States have rejected proposals raised by the U.S. Administration to link the solution of the Lebanese problem to the autonomy process. Our correspondent reports that the reference is to hints spread in Washington on the possibility that in the talks with Mr Begin, the administration leaders would argue that the problem of Lebanon is the key to the Palestinian question and thus it should be linked to the political process of the autonomy.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON AWACS SALE, U.S. TIES

TA042038 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram at the minister's office--videotaped; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, is it still possible to abort the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] This is not up to us. In fact, we make do with expressing our opinion and explaining that this deal--that is, the supply of sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia--poses a threat to Israel.

[Question] In the past, Israel drove both houses of Congress into action each time the administration made a move that Israel did not care for. Will you try to do the same this time around?

[Answer] I think the term "to drive the Congress into action" is too extreme: We explain our positions. I believe that all the members of Congress are aware of Israel's position.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the chances that the deal will receive the approval of Congress?

[Answer] Well, there are various estimates. There are those who believe there is a majority which is opposed to it. At the same time, it is said this majority might change when the President exerts his full weight on the matter. However, it is really difficult to predict.

[Question] In your current visit to the United States, will you visit Congress? Will you meet with members of Congress to convince them?

[Answer] We will visit Congress. A meeting is scheduled between the prime minister and the foreign relations committees of both houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Presumably, this issue will be raised in these meetings and the prime minister will explain Israel's position.

[Question] Mr Shamir, on the issue of strategic deployment: Will Israel offer bases on its territory to the United States?

[Answer] I cannot say now exactly what Israel will suggest. We will discuss with the United States the issue of Israeli-U.S. cooperation for the defense of this region, the region in which we live. Well, we will suggest cooperation on those issues which are of interest and vital to the United States and to us.

[Question] When you speak of cooperation, what is actually the contribution Israel can make to the deployment against Soviet expansion?

[Answer] Well, Israel can propose many things--I do not want to elaborate. The very fact that Israel exists in this area, Israel and all it contains--an army, technological infrastructure, its contacts, its know-how--can make a very important contribution to any plan for the defense of the region.

[Question] Do you forsee a plan for the defense of the region in which Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are partners, for example?

[Answer] This depends on future developments. If there is full peace between us and several countries in the region it will certainly be possible, and even desirable, to have such cooperation.

[Question] Mr Shamir, there are those people in the government who believe an agreement on autonomy may be reached by April 1982, the date for the final pullback from the Sinai. Is it possible to bridge the gap in the Israeli and Egyptian positions regarding the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] If we speak about the autonomy then it must be said that autonomy provides an arrangement for the affairs and the relations between the Arab Palestinian population and Israel. Well, these issues are parallel; in fact, they are overlapping--autonomy and the Palestinian issue are one and the same thing.

[Qustion] Nevertheless, after the summit in Alexandria, in the news conference held by the prime minister and President as-Sadat, both men made it clear that there was no agreement between them on the Palestinian issue. Do you believe such a wide gap--in fact, regarding the substance of autonomy as well--may be bridged?

[Answer] Let us be accurate. There was and there still is a gap in the assessment of the PLO. The prime minister and President as-Sadat did not discuss the issue of autonomy. If any reference was made in general about the Palestinian issue, then it referred to the future of the area, the future of these areas after the autonomy period or the 5-year period. However, I do not believe that, all the differences of opinion notwithstanding regarding the issues of autonomy, it is impossible to reach an agreement. However, there is one condition: that the Egyptians, as well as we, should be loyal to the Camp David accords.

[Question] Do you concur with President as-Sadat's assessment that Egypt is in fact replacing Israel in U.S. policy?

[Answer] I do not know for a fact that he indeed said this. However, I do not believe that anybody is replacing anybody else. Everyone has his own place.

[Question] Do you think Israel has been maintaining its place just as it did 1, 2, 3 or more years ago?

[Answer] I can say that Israel has an important and vital role in the Middle East. Let us not forget that Israel is the only democracy in this area, the only country with a stable regime which is not prone to the menace of overnight revolutionary upheavals and what all this entails as far as its international commitments are concerned.

[Question] Mr Shamir, could or might the decision of the Lebanese Christians to sever their ties with Israel undermine the chances for finding a solution to the missile crisis? Could such a decision provoke an escalation on the northern border?

[Answer] I do not think there is a relation between these issues. The affair of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon is not particularly connected to the problem of the Christian factor in Lebanon. This is in fact an issue between ourselves and Syria. Indeed, this issue is connected to the overall situation in Lebanon. It is connected to our demand, to our constant goal of liberating Lebanese soil from Syrian occupation. As for the decision which the Christian circles may or may not have made, I can only say that they are ready to decide from whom and what kind of aid they want or they might want, what they need and from whom they need it. It is their own business.

[Question] Does this not entail some sort of ingratitude toward Israel?

[Answer] I do not think so. Israel helped them when they asked for its help. Israel will help them when its help is requested and when Israel finds that this is compatible with its own interests.

EXPERTS MAINTAIN AWACS POSE SERIOUS THREAT

TA041925 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] An Israeli team which toured the U.S. airbase in Oklahoma City received the impression that if the AWACS aircraft are supplied to Saudi Arabia they would pose a serious threat to Israel. This conclusion is incompatible with the U.S. claims in favor of the deal. Our correspondent in the United States, Dan Raviv, toured in the U.S. Air Force base where the AWACS are stationed. He reports that the Americans wanted to convince the Israeli experts that predetermined arrangements with Saudi Arabia would remove the threat to Israel. Our correspondent notes that in a report issued at the end of their tour, the Israeli experts reject the U.S. explanations and unambiguously state that the special arrangements notwithstanding, this would not prevent Israel's exposure by means of the sophisticated electronic equipment aboard the AWACS.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST AWACS TONED DOWN

TA041103 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] Israel has lowered the tone of its information campaign against the AWACS deal in order to avoid an open confrontation with President Reagan. In talks with U.S. elements the Israeli spokesmen now emphasize that Israel believes the aircraft deal endangers its security and accelerates the arms race in the Middle East. At the same time, they note though that the approval of the deal is an internal U.S. matter.

Israel is now stating that on its own initiative it is not conducting any lobbying against the deal but clarifies its position only in answer to questions and appeals by congressmen and the public media.

Israeli elements also want to note that the AWACS issue is not the major topic in the talks between the prime minister and his party with President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. The major topics will be the continuation of the peace process, U.S. involvement in the autonomy talks and the Lebanese problems, the question of turning the Middle East into a nuclear-free zone and strategic questions such as curbing Soviet penetration into the region and the Libyan issue.

GUR UNOPPOSED TO TALKS WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT

NC050852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Knesset Member Mordekhay Gur [former chief of staff], a Labor Party member, says that as soon as the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist, we will have to sit down and talk to Yasir 'Arafat. He added: We and the Palestinians were born to live together. He went on to say that, even though he is opposed to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, he would like to leave the options open with regard to negotiations with the PLO--if they come to pass.

Mordekhay Gur made these remarks to our correspondent, Razi Barka'i.

Peres, Party Members React

TA051944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres this evening refused to comment on the remarks of Knesset Member Mordekhay Gur who said he would even be ready to speak with Yasir 'Arafat if the PLO were to recognize Israel. Mr. Peres told our correspondent Menashe Rad that he had not listened to Mr. Gur's remarks which were broadcast on Jerusalem Radio's weekly newsreel this morning.

Also, Knesset Member Yitzhaq Rabin said: I am not ready to comment on the remarks of any party member who is out to make the headlines. Knesset Member Eilyahu Speiser, a party hawk, said that the Labor Party's platform explicitly states that there should be no negotiations with the PLO. Mr. Speiser added that Mr. Gur's remarks were very damaging because they legitimized chancellor Kreisky's statements and French Foreign Minister Cheysson's moves. Knesset Member Yosi Sarid thinks Mordekhay Gur's remarks are sober and responsible. Sarid added that other political leaders would gradually arrive at Gur's conclusion. Sarid said: I know they are on the way to reaching such a conclusion. Knesset Member Moshe Shahal said he could not see that the conditions had been created to change the Palestinian clause in the Labor Party's platform.

Further on Peres Remarks

TA062050 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2015 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 6 Sep [ITIM]--"Anyone who says that if the PLO changes itself we will conduct negotiations with it wrongly assumes that the PLO may change or is going to change. I would like to go further and say: If 'Arafat decided to recognize the state of Israel, his place would be taken by somebody else, Abu Nidal."

These remarks were made this afternoon by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres in a meeting of the Labor Party Center in Tel Aviv. Peres thus reacted to remarks by MK Mordekhay Gur who said he would hold negotiations with the PLO if this organization changed its character.

In this context Mr. Peres said the Labor Party favors a solution to the Palestinian problem in political rather than military ways. The party's platform recognized the existence of a Palestinian identity but rejected the establishment of a third Palestinian state between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean and negotiations with the PLO.

Mr. Peres also criticized Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's comments on the PLO. Kreisky proved that although he is on good terms with the PLO, this does not solve the terror problem in view of the desire of a group of Palestinian extremists to liquidate the state of Israel.

Mr Peres expressed his shock over French Foreign Minister Cheysson's comparison of the PLO to the "resistance" in France. Mr Peres said: "What is this? Are we similar to the Nazi's and 'Arafat similar to De Gaulle?" He added that if one wants to draw a comparison, from the legal point of view the IDF's presence in Judaea and Samaria is more similar to the French presence in Berlin than to the German presence in France.

On relations with the United States, Peres said that his party has never talked of Israel as a mere strategic asset. The U.S. attitude toward Israel always stemmed from the innermost depths of U.S. public opinion. "I do not suggest that we base our relations with the United States on a strategic uniform and say that this is where the story ends. We are not made to wear such a uniform."

Mr Peres voiced opposition to the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia which constitutes a dangerous precedent for Israel's security. For the first time the Arabs are receiving arms of a caliber not possessed by Israel. This time the qualitative edge always enjoyed by Israel is being given to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Peres added that he is opposed to the AWACS deal and expresses this as the opposition leader while the prime minister is visiting the United States. Mr Peres also expressed opposition to suggestions that Israel receive compensation in return for the supply of the aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

EYTAN COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN EGYPT, TERRORISTS

TA071039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by 'Amos Levav]

[Text] "One should not delude himself. Indeed, there is peace with Egypt but the situation is still dangerous. If there are riots in Egypt, As-Sadat might go and everything might come to an end. In Egypt everything depends on one person whereas here, peace is there for the entire people to see," said Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan last night speaking before a large crowd in Giv'at Olga.

Eytan added: "There should be settlement activities in all Eretz Yisra'el and, since the six-day war, all of Eretz Yisra'el is ours. Many more settlements should be established in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. There should be no more talk of a green line; it has been erased. Everything now is Eretz Yisra'el."

Replying to questions, Eytan said: "Both because of the bombing of the reactor in Baghdad and the elections we remained almost silent and we stopped bombing the terrorists. However, the moment everything was over and the clamor around the issue of the reactor died down a little we resumed the attacks. Then the terrorists brought in Katyushas--which we knew they had. Therefore, we set out to destroy their roads and bridges. We particularly bombed their headquarters which they had concealed within refugee camps and in Beirut. We were hit by several Katyushas, it is true, but we drove them into such a situation that they had to appeal to Saudi Arabia saying that if there was no cease-fire within 2 days, the Palestinian revolution would collapse."

The chief of staff added he does not believe the terrorists will abide by the cease-fire. "This runs counter to their charter. They have simply been hit hard and they need time to pull themselves together and organize. We are also organizing," he went on to say.

Replying to a question about the Syrian missiles in Lebanon, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said: "The question is being handled; we have not forgotten about it. The issue is being handled by the political level and if this does not help we will find another way."

LIBYA

RADIO VIEWS AS-SADAT 5 SEP SPEECH ON SEDITION

NC070930 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In a series of decrees issued after 11 years of treasonous rule, the ruler of Egypt has painted a gloomy picture of the situation in his collapsing regime. He explicitly admitted that the situation is serious in Egypt and that the waves of popular anger against his regime are mounting. The ruler of Egypt has also admitted that the danger facing his regime is coming from all segments of the people and not only from the Copts or the Muslim groups.

Before the so-called People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, and while 1,500 people were under arbitrary arrest, As-Sadat revealed that he is an enemy of the people. He said in his speech that the confrontation with the popular opposition has now become decisive.

AFP said that the ruler of Egypt used unprecedented words and expressions in his attack on his opponents. The ruler of Egypt, from the position of tyrant dictator, made unjust decisions against the various popular segments in an attempt to appear in a strong position.

The ruler of Egypt presented these suppressive measures as necessary for dealing with the grave situation in the country. In his speech he seriously insulted the members of the so-called People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. He said he did not ask for anybody's permission for his decisions and measures. He also said: I am the one who decides in this country.

The ruler of Egypt showed he is flagrantly ignorant of what is happening in Egypt. He said he does not read what is written in the press and is not concerned who writes it. But, he said if it is proven that one of the writers or journalists has written anything that undermines the regime, he then reviews the files which the criminal Investigation Department men have been ordered to prepare on every journalist and writer.

The ruler of Egypt also admitted his men have violated the sanctity of mosques and harassed the worshippers. He said his intelligence services recorded all the sermons delivered by the mosque speakers.

The ruler of Egypt also revealed something about his life of luxury and splendor while the Egyptian people are struggling for their small livelihood. He said that he now has 100 resthouses and not just 32, as it is being said on the street.

In an attempt to cover up his deteriorating position the ruler of Egypt tried to distort the popular uprisings, describing them as [word indistinct]. He said those who took part in the demonstrations are thieves, as he claimed. In this regard, the ruler of Egypt extended his congratulations and thanks to the police forces for displaying high efficiency in suppressing the demonstrators during the Az-Zawiyah al-Harmra' incidents. He said the demonstrators were habitual criminals.

He admitted to newsmen that his government services intend to arrest more opponents and said that what is happening is a purge.

In a dispatch from the Egyptian capital, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' says the Egyptian regime has placed the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's family and relatives under house arrest within the framework of the campaign of suppression and terror which the regime has launched against the Egyptian people. The Egyptian authorities had addressed a strong warning to the children of 'Abd an-Nasir against contacting any of the opposition party leaders and figures or carrying out any activity.

STATE OF EMERGENCY REPORTEDLY DECLARED IN KHARTOUM

LD071906 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Sep (JANA)--A state of emergency has been declared in Khartoum. Tanks sealed off all the city's entrances and exits and a strict watch has been imposed on all bridges and ferries while sandbags were placed outside the primises of the General Command and the Ministry of the Interior.

An urgent dispatch from Khartoum said that the declaration of a state of emergency followed the presentation of a petition to the ruler of Sudan by army officers demanding that he should abdicate now that the situation in the country has become so hopeless as a result of the wrong policies of the regime.

Ten officers from among those who signed the petition have been arrested. Arrests continue among members of the armed forces. Reports say the regime has put on alert the so-called central reserve forces, while security has been strengthened for government offices and vital establishments such as the radio and television premises.

CSSR PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT 7 SEP

LD071950 Tripoli JANA in English 1842 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Sep (JANA)--The secretary general of the Czech Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Gustav Husak, arrived in Tripoli at 5:00 pm local time at the head of a high-level delegation on an official three-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. President Husak was given a big reception at Tripoli International Airport headed by the revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Staff Major Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, members of the General People's Congress, General People's Committee, heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Tripoli, armed forces officers and the Czech community in the Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan Arab masses and Czech Community at the airport welcomed President Husak with slogans affirming friendship between both peoples and common struggle against imperialism.

President Husak is accompanied by a high ranking delegation including the deputy prime minister, Rudolf Rohlicek; the foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek; the foreign trade minister, the deputy defence minister, the director of the Presidency's Secretariat, and a large number of officials and technicians.

In a statement made to our correspondent, President Husak affirmed the strong ties of friendship and cooperation binding the two peoples. He said economic, political and trade links are strengthening between both countries. He said ever since Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit three years ago to Czechoslovakia, relations between Libya and Czechoslovakia have witnessed highly significant developments in various fields, especially cooperation on the international level.

President Husak said the Czechoslovak people hold the highest respect and admiration for the Libyan Arab people and the leader of their great revolution and are following with great interest the Jamahiriyah's progressive revolutionary policy and its heroic freedom-fighting stands against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Ending his statement, President Husak said discussions will take place during his visit on widening the horizons of joint cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia and strengthening existing friendship shared between them.

ETHIOPIA

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MENGISTU

LD061648 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, who is now in Addis Ababa, yesterday met Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and head of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Worker of Ethiopia.

Shah Mohammad Dost conveyed a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council to Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

During the meeting, discussions were held in a warm and sincere atmosphere on subjects of mutual relation between the DRA and Ethiopia, and the ever-increasing intrigues of international imperialism and reaction against progressive countries.

Diplomatic Ties Set

EA061954 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today agreed to establish diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level. According to a joint communique, the agreement reached between the two countries is based on the desire to develop relations, friendship and cooperation in all fields on the basis of the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. The communique was signed in Addis Ababa by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of foreign affairs and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member, and Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The signing ceremony establishing the ties between the two countries took place at Bole International Airports VIP lounge this afternoon prior to the departure for India of Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan foreign minister, who has delivered a message to our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, from Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Afghan Peoples' Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

Shortly before his flight to New Delhi, Comrade Dost said the talks he had held with Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam on the situation in the region and international issues and the points he had raised with Comrade Dr Feleke had been very useful and fruitful. Comrade Dost noted that the talks would make a useful contribution to strengthening relations between the two peace-seeking friendly countries. He expressed the conviction that the strengthening of relations would also serve to bolster the solidarity between the revolutions, peoples and governments of the two countries.

KENYA

PRESIDENT ON NAMIBIA, RUSSIAN PRESENCE IN ANGOLA

EA041332 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0550 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on arrival from France at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on 4 September--live]

[Excerpt] I would like to say for the benefit of the ambassadors and high commissioners present that the situation in Namibia is compounded by what happened in Angola: the invasion or the incursion of South African troops into Angola.

To me representing the OAU, it should not be compounded by the incursion into Angola. It should be a separate issue altogether.

Namibia, no matter what happens, is going to be a neighbor of South Africa. Angola is a sovereign state. It can invite anybody it wants, like us. It can invite any country, a friendly country. [applause] If we say we want Americans to come here, it is our choice. If we say we want the British or we want Russians, it is our choice. Nobody else can choose or decide for us. And therefore, the question of Namibia is a separate one and should be dealt with separately in that manner.

There should be no complication of this issue, as to whether the Russians are joining the freedom fighters in Angola or not. What is required is independence, is Resolution 435 of the UN to be implemented; that is, elections in Namibia. SWAPO and other parties in Namibia, and then thereafter, whatever guarantees based on the United Nations will conform. [sentence as heard]

And the best thing for South Africa is to create a better atmosphere for the people of Namibia, so that they will live as good neighbors.

And, as I have said before, apartheid is a disease which should be eradicated. And those in the position to do so--it is South Africans themselves.

Prime Minister MacMillan in the 1960's said there is a wind of change. Today there is not a wind of change blowing, but war. If there is war (?who is to blame)? The South Africans ought to know that there is no point in playing or adopting an ostrich attitude. If they want peace, they must make sure that Namibians achieve their independence.

SOMALIA

WESTERN SOMALI FRONT CLAIMS SUCCESSES IN FIGHTING

LD071134 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters and the Mengistu regime's Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers engaged in fierce fighting between the villages of (Bara Usbo) and Barrei in El Carre District, Bale Region, on 29 August.

The freedom fighters killed 45 enemy soldiers and set 3 trucks on fire while sustaining only minor injuries themselves.

UGANDA

ARMY UNITS KILL CIVILIANS, LOOT PROPERTY

AB071739 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Kampala, 7 Sep (AFP)--Ugandan troops killed at least two civilians, forced villagers and a local police chief to flee and looted property after the killing of an army commander near Kampala on Friday night, reports here said.

Sources said that troops mounted a security operation in villages round Wakiso, ten miles (16 kilometres) northwest of the capital, Kampala, after the base commander there died in units under his orders. [sentence as received]

The sources said that at least three truckloads of troops from Kampala were sent to join in the operation, which started on Saturday and lasted until early today. It spread as far as Nansana trading centre, six miles (10 kilometres) from here, forcing the area police commander to flee. A number of military trucks filled with household property, believed to have been looted from the area, were seen driving through the suburbs towards Kampala.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO PRODUCED FOR PRESS BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

AB041826 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 4 Sep (AFP)--Former president of the Central African Republic, David Dacko, ousted by the army earlier this week, said today that he was perfectly free to move, and he intended going to Europe soon for medical treatment.

Mr Dacko, who was persuaded to hand over power partly for health reasons, was produced for the press by the military authorities to quell rumours that he was under house arrest.

The ex-president, who looked tired, said that he had stayed in bed for the whole of August. I had attacks which could get worse since they are connected with the blood circulation, he said.

Mr Dacko was speaking at his former official residence where he is still living. I asked the military if I could stay here for some time to rest, he said.

The ex-president refused to answer questions from journalists on the events of last Tuesday in which Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Andre Kolingba took over as head of state.

But Mr Dacko was quite clear what had happened: When the army asks the president to leave, that is a coup d'etat, he said.

CONGO

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CAR FOREIGN MINISTER, OTHERS

AB071805 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Three foreign personalities were received early this morning at the presidential residence. One after the other they held discussions with the president of the republic. Lt Col Gervil Yambala, the CAR foreign affairs minister and member of the Military Committee for National Redress, was the first to be received by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. As he explained to Maurice Ogoulia, their discussions centered aroung the new situation in the CAR after the overthrow of Mr David Dacko a few days ago. (?The main topic was on) the change, and especially gradual change in life in the CAR as Lieutenant Colonel Yambala explains:

[Begin recording] I have been asked by His Excellency Gen Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, to deliver a personal message to Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Since it is a message between two heads of state, I do not know the content of this message, but in any case, since Congo is our immediate neighbor and a partner for a long time, it is only proper that we come to explain to our Congolese brothers what made the CAR Army take over power.

As you know, we introduced the multiparty system in the CAR, and this was a total failure; there was a political standstill which in turn, brought about a standstill in economic and social development in the country. All Central Africans were hungry, and, as General Kolingba said, they have to be fed; so the Central African people pushed us to take over power and we demanded that President Dacko leave to give back to Central Africans their self-confidence in order to create the right atmosphere for national development.

[Question] And what about the current situation in the CAR?

[Answer] Everything is calm and all the people are behind the Military Committee for National Redress under the presidency of His Excellency Gen Andre Kolingba.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Probably not, but Mr Patasse, who was the leader of the largest movement after that of President Dacko, wrote to the president of the Military Committee for National Redress expressing his support and that of all its members. Therefore, he admits the situation was at a standstill and he hopes there will be a restoration (?of order) as soon as possible (?in order that civilians can take over power again). But as General Kolingba said, the army will be in power as long as (?the people so wish). [end recording]

After the departure of the CAR envoy, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso discussed the problems of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] during the visit of Mr Vincent Efon, secretary general of the union. In fact, Mr Efon reported on his mission to Equitorial Guinea. He also discussed the next union summit in Libreville. He talked again to Maurice Ogoulla.

[Begin recording] It is customary for the secretary general to consult member states, especially the heads of member states at least once every quarter to report on the activities of the Secretariat General. And this was the aim of my visit today to Brazzaville. After my meeting with the head of state, I can tell you that our talks were very cordial. We mainly talked about some great activities [words indistinct] and reported on my mission to the Government of Equatorial Guinea to the current president of union for the 1981-1982. At its request, I briefed the Equatorial Guinea Government on the structure, operation and objectives of the Secretariat General of the union, and the advantages for and the responsibilities of each member state to enable it to think about eventually joining the union.

[Question] Recently the United Nations talked about increased unemployment by 1982 in the least developed countries. How do you see the situation in our subregion?

[Answer] Concerning unemployment in general, I do not think there has been any greater crisis than what the developed countries have been experiencing. And, as you know, there is currently a conference going on in Paris on the least developed countries--and among the world's least developed countries (?the greater part is in Africa). We think that if Africa and especially central Africa, which has great potential resources, were to develop all its resources, the unemployment problem would be solved. [end recording]

The last personality to be received this morning was Comrade Guy Hazoumi who delivered to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso a message from his Beninois counterpart, Mathieu Kerekou.

CHAD

HABRE FORCES CAPTURE TOWN NEAR SUDANESE BORDER

JN061852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] El Geneina, Sudan, 6 Sep (SUNA)--Chad's former defense minister Hissein Habre's forces has captured El Guereda town near the Sudanese-Chad common border after fierce fighting Saturday with Libyan-backed Acyl Ahmat troops.

The defeated troops of Acyl Ahmat retreated to Abeche town and thus making the whole area of Guereda open before the north forces.

Habre forces reported they killed 113 soldiers, injured 20 and captured 42 soldiers while it lost 3 soldiers.

Later, Habre visited the captured town of Guereda and met therein the citizens who expressed their solid support to him and shouted demanding the liberation of the remaining parts of the country.

BENIN

SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S COURTS INSTITUTED BY KEREKOU

AB071533 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Address by President Kerekou at the swearing-in ceremony of chairman of the Central People's Court delivered in Cotonou on 4 Sep--recorded]

[Excerpts] Today, Friday, 4 September 1981, I have the pleasure to perform a revolutionary duty which is perfectly within the framework of implementing our Constitution, which was adopted by the National Council of the Revolution on 26 August 1977. In fact, in a few minutes we shall receive on behalf of the entire valiant and hardworking Beninois people our vanguard party--the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRBP]--and on behalf of our revolutionary state, the oath of office from Comrade Doctor Leandre Amlon who was elected by our Revolutionary National Assembly at its ordinary meeting of 11 February 1980, to serve 4 years as chairman of the Central People's Court, the highest judicial institution in our country. This is in conformity with the law.

In our country, judicial matters will henceforth be handled by People's Courts, with the effective participation of nonprofessional judges who will have the same powers as the professional judges and career magistrates in judicial decision making. The People's Courts are as follows: One People's Court is created in each commune, village or city ward. The duty of this court is not to judge cases but to (?build); one People's Court is created in each district. Its duty is to judge cases after hearing them. A People's Court is created in each province; it will act as an appeals court and an assizes court when necessary.

Our Constitution stipulates that henceforth, in our country any arrest, detention or imprisonment of any citizen can only be ordered subject to a judicial decision or the expressed approval of a People's Court. However, we must stress that this revolutionary, just, clearly democratic and sound step is not applicable in the case of glaring offenses and cases connected with state security. In fact, the Central People's Court, apart from its duty, will henceforth control the judicial activities of all the People's Courts at various levels. However, it must be stressed here that the Central People's Court, despite the fact that it is the highest court in our revolutionary state, is responsible to the Revolutionary National Assembly or its permanent committee, the president of the People's Republic of Benin and the National Executive Council to which it must report its activities.

Regarding staffing, the Central People's Court is composed of 1 chairman, 3 divisional chairmen who are professional judges, 6 professional judges, 12 people's judges who are nonprofessionals, 1 chief court registrar and 3 assistant registrars. The professional judges are appointed by the National Executive Council on the advice of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly. The nonprofessional people's judges are elected for 3 years by the Revolutionary National Assembly on the advice of the PRPB Central Committee. They are people who are well known because of competence in judicial, administrative and financial matters and who have had 5 years of practical experience. They are selected on the basis of their morality and their political and revolutionary conviction.

LIBERIA

SACKED MINISTER ACCUSED OF BUILDING ARSENAL

AB041946 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Sep (AFP)--Liberian leader Samuel K. Doe has replaced sacked Justice Minister Major Chea Cheapoo with Isaac Nyeplu, former assistant minister for legal affairs in the same ministry, official sources said here today.

The head of state told the new minister: As you are aware, our concern, as never before, is to ensure that our people live in peace, free from fear, molestation and harrassment, the sources said.

Meanwhile Major Cheapoo has been detained at the military barracks here accused of building a private arsenal, the government-owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported today.

A one-time legal counsel of the banned People's Progressive Party (PPP), the former minister, who was sacked earlier this week, was reported to have illegally given guns to other people, many of them said to be PPP members.

A Justice Ministry source said a warrant had been issued to search the ex-minister's home and farm for arms, the paper added. But Defense Ministry sources said he still retained the rank of major in the Liberian Army given to him and all other ministers recently.

TEACHERS 'STAY AWAY' FROM WORK DESPITE WARNINGS

AB071705 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS) are staying away from work despite government warning to have their August salary checks forfeited and face subsequent dismissal if they stay away from school today. Student representatives from Tubman High, Monrovia Central High and other MCSS schools have pledged their solidarity with the teachers in their demands for better pay.

On Friday, MCSS teachers held a meeting at which they decided to stop going to work beginning today in support of their demand for an increase in pay. But yesterday the Education Ministry described the teachers' decision to stay away from work as totally unjustified and highly irresponsible. The ministry said, since the 12 April revolution, the majority of public school teachers have had a 100 percent salary increment.

The MCSS controls many elementary, junior and senior high schools including William V.S. Tubman High, Monrovia Central High, New Port High and the Monrovia Demonstration School.

SIERRA LEONE

ABSENTEE WORKERS THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL 5 SEP

AB042040 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] In a press release issued today by the government, workers who fail to report for duty tomorrow will lose their jobs. The full statement reads: The government appreciates very much that most workplaces are returning to normal and it is to be hoped that those who are willing to work will not be molested, and they are assured of every protection by the government. The government would like to remind all workers in the country that for a long time now there has been machinery provided for their unions to look after their interests in every respect--in regard to wages, working conditions, etc--and hopes that they will continue to use this machinery as and when necessary.

The government now desires to draw attention to the fact that work at the ports, including ferry services, is still held up, reportedly because of the activities of a few dockworkers. The government would like to draw attention to the fact that port and dock workers come under essential services and should not take part in strike activities. It is sincerely hoped that this situation will be remedied forthwith.

The government likes it to be known that any worker who does not report for duty tomorrow, 5 September 1981, will lose his or her job, and steps are in hand to fill the vacancies thereby created.

ANGOLA

SWAPO LEADER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN INVASION

EA051642 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma denied that his organization had any bases in Angola and that there were Soviet citizens in the organization's ranks.

Denying Pretoria's concerted campaign of lies and misinformation, Sam Nujoma stressed at a press conference in the Angolan capital that only the Namibian people were fighting his country's illegal occupation.

According to the SWAPO leader, by frustrating the UN Secretary General's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, efforts which culminated in the holding of the Geneva meeting in January this year, South Africa was intending to aggravate the situation and step up a campaign of terror against the Namibian people with imprisonments, detentions, murders, kidnappings, physical attacks, plunder and the destruction of villages, churches and schools.

Referring to the deployment in Namibia of 100,000 men armed with modern arms and aircraft and of terror squads such as the (?Buffalo-32) battalion and [word indistinct] and the deployment last week of over four mechanized divisions and troops with air support, Sam Nujoma described the unleashing of racist aggression on our territory as a deliberate way of internationalizing the conflict. The SWAPO president said that his organization vigorously condemns this invasion of Angola and demands an immediate withdrawal of the South African troops and their mercenary (?army).

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES LAUNCH AIR ATTACK ON CAHAMA

EA051648 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The invading South African troops once again launched a heavy air attack on Cahama town yesterday afternoon, in an operation involving 12 Mirage aircraft and Impala MK-72 bombers and helicopters. This was reported by Mozambican journalists in Lubango.

NOTICIAS' special correspondent said that Cahama town in the southern Angolan Province of Cunene was subjected to a bombardment of 500 and 1,500-kilo bombs in operations which involved bombers similar to B-52's. About 500 wounded people--including civilians, soldiers and children--have arrived in Lubango.

NOTICIAS special correspondent said that between Wednesday and Thursday, 113 Pretoria warplanes carried out 56 flights over a number of areas in Cunene Province.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY VISITORS--A Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] delegation led by (Jorge Chavires) and Tito Morais arrived in Luanda yesterday. Their visit will last until 14 September. The members of the delegation will collect information on the effect of the South African aggression against Angola so that the PSP leader, Mario Soares, can speak on the issue at the meeting of the Socialist International to be held shortly in Paris. [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Sep 81 EA]

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN ON PRESENCE OF SOVIET WOMEN

LD041611 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Headquarters have confirmed that two Soviet women were killed in a skirmish with security forces in southern Angola. According to a spokesman, the Soviet authorities have been notified of all the deaths that occurred in Angola last week. He said the women had both been in military uniforms and had been travelling in military vehicles.

STRIKES WILL CONTINUE AGAINST SWAPO IN ANGOLA

LD072156 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] South African Defense Force Headquarters in Pretoria has confirmed there is evidence (?that) a conventional army brigade of SWAPO terrorists are being deployed in the vicinity of Cahama in southern Angola and that South African Security Forces will continue to strike at them wherever they are. A spokesman for the defense force has denied Angolan allegations that there are still 11,000 South African troops in the country and that they are occupying a whole series of towns in southern Cunene province. Western observers say most of the troops who have taken part in the incursion into southern Angola have returned to their bases in South-West Africa/Namibia.

DEFENSE FORCE COMMENTS ON AIR ATTACK ON CAHAMA

LD061554 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force has commented on reports by the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, that South African aircraft opened fire yesterday on a group of newsmen in southern Angola. The ANGOP report said that a correspondent from the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mike Wooldridge, had been slightly wounded during an attack on a small group of foreign and Angolan journalists. The journalists were heading for the town of Cahama in the southern border province of Cunene.

A defense force spokesman in Pretoria said SWAPO's logistical system was intergrated with that of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. Elements of a SWAPO conventional brigade were known to be deployed at Cahama and the South African Defense Force would continue to destroy SWAPO wherever they might be. The spokesman said that those who associate with SWAPO must be prepared to accept the consequences.

UN ENVOY COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA, USSR, U.S.

LD062242 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Leon Eksteen, says the United States is prepared to counter the [word indistinct] Soviet threat in southern Africa. Mr Eksteen said in a radio interview in Johannesburg that the American reaction to the offensive against SWAPO bases in southern Angola formed part of a realistic appreciation of Soviet activity, not only in the subcontinent but in other regions of importance to the United States.

Referring to the main stumbling blocks to the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Eksteen said once the threat posed by the Soviet Union and its proxy forces in Angola have been removed, a different situation would arise. He said the UN General Assembly was making it increasingly difficult for South Africa to view the United Nations as having any regard for the facts of the situation and for the internal parties to have any trust in its role as independent referee.